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Canada, War time



Board

CANADA AT WAR

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Contents for February-March

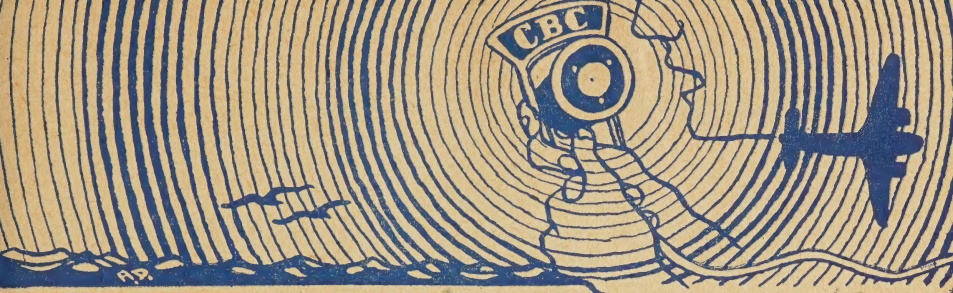
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The Cover: Canada's war correspondents provide first-hand reports from all theatres of war in which Canadians serve. Here CBC's French Marcel Ouimet records an actual battle despatch from the Italian front.



CANADA AT WAR is a factual, monthly reference booklet of basic information on Canadian war activities. The material contained in it may be reproduced in whole or part, with or without credit to the Wartime Information Board.



CBC ON ACTIVE SERVICE

NATIONAL radio in Canada went on active service the day war was declared, on September 10, 1939. Since that date, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's chief responsibility has been to bring the day-by-day reports of the war's progress to every home in Canada that has a receiving set and to carry the scenes and happenings of home to the men and women serving overseas.

Since then Canadian radio has gone everywhere—to the war fronts for news and commentaries; to diplomacy's capitals for the speeches that heralded events; to the camps at home and abroad for features, documentary drama and service men's entertainments; into factories and farms and homes for portraits of industry and labour at war; into radio's own studios

for the making of classical and light entertainment designed for relaxation and to establish cultural communion among the peoples of the United Nations.

CBC's war reporting began when a staff commentator, Bob Bowman, accompanied by a broadcast operator, Arthur Holmes, stepped aboard the first Canadian troop ship to sail out of an east coast port early in December, 1939; but the experience gained in the preceding six years of nationally owned radio, especially during the weeks of the visit of the King and Queen in 1939, when CBC engineers pioneered the most exacting transcontinental radio assignment in broadcasting history, made it possible for CBC to change over from peacetime to war effort broadcasting.

Overseas Service

Through five and a half years the overseas service alone has provided striking illustration of CBC's expansion from the two-man vanguard, whose pack-set recordings were brought back by sea, to the existing overseas unit of nearly 20 expert war correspondents charged with providing a comprehensive weekly schedule of first-hand reports from all the theatres of war in which Canadians are serving.

The CBC overseas news service was set up early in 1943 in London with a staff of about 20 with one idea—to bring accurate firsthand reports from the battlefronts and the European capitals to Canadian listeners.

The war correspondents work in teams with their engineers. They use a recording van or a

Italian priest describes bombing of cathedral to CBC correspondents.

jeep to get around the country. Sometimes the equipment is of the portable type, which means that two huge suitcases are loaded into the jeep, and carted off to the spot where the correspondent wants to broadcast. Then, on the roadside, in the battleline, or at an observation post, the engineer pulls the suitcases off the jeep and sets up his recording unit.

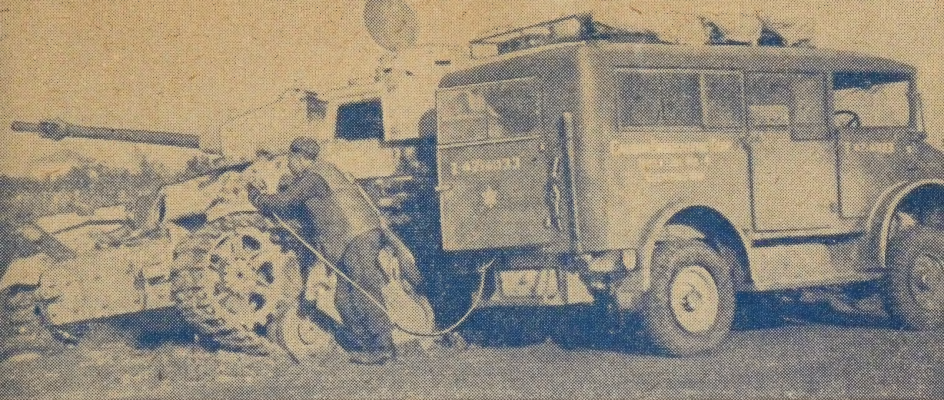
One of the suitcases holds a turntable, which has to be absolutely level for recording—a mean job on a battlefield. The other suitcase holds the amplifier, microphone, cable and other paraphernalia. The power source is the battery of the jeep.

It was just such equipment that engineer Alex McDonald used at Carpiquet in France, when Matthew Halton and Marcel Ouimet counted off the seconds before the Canadian barrage opened up on the Germans.

The equipment was made in the CBC's workshop in London. New equipment was impossible to get so the engineers improvised with parts from other machinery and contrived portable equipment.

The CBC men use a van in Italy, which has travelled many places. Matthew Halton had it





Microphone in hand, correspondent Matt Halton takes shelter behind a Nazi tank.

at Ortona early in the year. Later Peter Stursberg, Benoit Lafleur and Joseph Beauregard wheeled it into Vatican City and ran wires from it through the windows of Pope Pius' private study for the first broadcast His Holiness made over a microphone other than that of the Vatican station.

Every one of the war correspondents has chalked up something special in broadcasts from overseas. Bill Herbert often tells of the lighter side of life in the front lines. Andrew Cowan ably covered the meeting of the Commonwealth prime ministers in London.

Paul Barrette described the buzz-bomb in London; Paul Dupuis sends weekly news from the armed forces.

A. E. Powley short-waved the first recorded sound of a buzz-bomb and earlier recorded a colorful, if noisy, broadcast of the rocket-guns in action against German planes over England.

John Kannawin made a special trip to Vimy Ridge and described the memorial and the Canadian troops visiting there.

Those are just a few of hundreds of talks by CBC's overseas men which are short-waved to Canada for use on "News Round-up" on the trans-Canada network and for "*La Revue de l'Actualité*" on the French network.

All of the recorded reports are routed through London. Most of them go by short-wave from the battlefield to London and are retransmitted to Canada.

Sometimes the records are flown to London and played from there. Eventually though, all records find their way to the big library of the British Broadcasting Corporation, a special corner of which has been set aside for CBC material.

Canada's New Short-Wave

Until early in 1945 the important job of keeping Canadian men and women overseas in touch with the home front was done through the facilities of the BBC by CBC men in London. The "Forces Program," "Canadian Calendar" and "Sur le Qui Vive" were among the early features designed for Canadians training in Britain. Through these they bridged the Atlantic and later the English Channel and the Mediterranean, to glimpse familiar scenes at home. Today, in addition to this co-operation from the BBC, Canada speaks to its sons and daughters overseas and to people throughout Europe, for it has joined the other United Nations on the short-wave bands of the world with the opening of powerful transmitters at Sackville, New Brunswick. The inaugural ceremonies of this new station were broadcast on February 25,

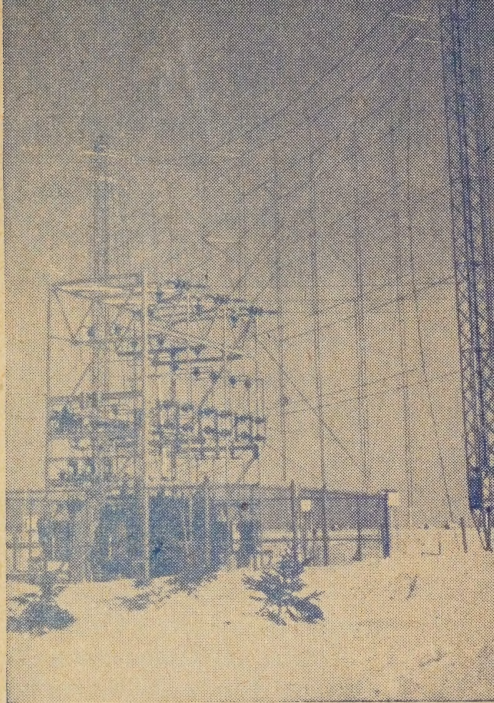
1945, after test transmissions which began in December, 1944.

Canada's new short-wave international service has its studios in Montreal from where programs in five languages are now being sent by telephone wires to the eastern coast, there to be broadcast from the complicated web of steel and cable forming the antennae system of the most modern short-wave transmitting plant in North America.

The actual transmitters are located three miles from Sackville, on the main highway leading to Nova Scotia. The modernistic white stucco building, with its tentacles of copper wires winding out into the vast field and finally to the huge antenna curtains, houses in its million cubic feet two 50 kilowatt short-wave transmitters and their associated equipment. Steel towers ranging up to 380 feet in height hold the unique antenna system aloft and can continue to do so in the face of a 120 mile-an-hour gale. Nothing like this antenna has ever been constructed in North America. It is the product of more than four years of work by the CBC engineering division and is probably among the most efficient in use by any country in the world.

Reports beginning to filter back from Europe attest to its success, for Canadian short-wave signals are now the strongest heard in Europe from the Americas. Part of this success must also be attributed to the highly desirable location which places Canadian signals outside the interference area of the north magnetic pole and enables them to travel almost on a great circle path to Europe. Eleven different frequencies will be employed when the complete system is installed this summer. Any one of these may be selected by the operator on duty and the necessary switching done automatically by remote control.

In Montreal, the headquarters of the new service, staffs of writers, researchers, producers and announcers prepare and present programs in English, French, German, Czech and Dutch. At the present time emphasis is being placed on broadcasts to Europe. This is in keeping with the purposes for which the new service was inaugurated. Broadcasts are beamed to Canadian service men in both French and English while other broadcasts are directed to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Czechoslova-



Huge antenna curtains of new short-wave station, Sackville, New Brunswick.

kia and Holland. Many of these are entertainment but others aim to tell the world about Canada. Those that are transmitted to Germany and other occupied countries are part of the psychological warfare which has become so efficient during the war. However, the needs of Canadian service men come first. More than 65% of the 56 hours of weekly programs are directed to them. An examination of the make-up of the program schedule

gives a good idea of the type of service being offered at the present time:

News.....	25%
Other spoken word programs.....	11%
French programs (to France).....	10%
Entertainment.....	54%

Many of the staff responsible for the programs beamed to Canadian troops are themselves "repats" who know from first-hand what listening conditions are and what kind of programs are needed. These programs are broadcast from station CHTA, 15.22 megacycles or 19.71 metres, daily from 6.45 a.m. to 9.15 a.m. EDT and from 12 noon to 4 p.m. EDT corresponding to noon and early evening in Europe.

Additional transmissions are to be in operation soon. These will be beamed to the West Indies, Mexico and South America, New Zealand and Australia. It is hoped that the complete installation of equipment and procurement of staff will enable these to be in operation by late summer.

Much has been learned from the BBC but international broadcasting presents problems which are peculiar to each country and while the broad outlines can be

established by study and planning, much has yet to be determined by the process of trial and error. The important milestone has been passed however; Canada has definitely embarked on a program designed to develop good relationships by radio with the countries of the world who are inclined towards peace, and to refute those whose aim is war.

Programs for Canada

Even by 1939 Canadian radio was in the process of expanding into greater service in the form of increased network operations and more highly specialized programs to listeners in the various geographical sections of Canada. It was already moving into the high gear needed later for bringing war comprehension into Canadian homes.

During the period between the pre-war month of August, 1939, and the end of March, 1940, CBC carried a total of 931 sustaining programs on the subject of the war that took up a total of 199 broadcasting hours. This schedule included CBC originations on the French and English networks, BBC exchange programs and sustaining contributions from United States networks. All phases of program

activities were represented in that total—the greatest number of hours was devoted to war talks, followed closely by news bulletins, flashes and commentaries. Next in line were feature broadcasts, musical and variety programs appeals, drama presentations and sports broadcasts.

These were directly connected with some aspect of the war in addition to regular programs which necessarily, in a nation at war, portray and report on the life of the time. They were also all non-commercial, as are all sustaining programs and program figures mentioned. Commercial broadcasts in many cases also turned to Canada's war effort as a source of inspiration.

Among the memorable broadcasts carried by CBC during that opening period were addresses of Prime Minister Chamberlain, Premier Daladier and speeches of Hitler with translated inserts; the overseas broadcast by the survivors of the *Athenia*; the opening of the series, "Canada at War," in which prominent representative Canadians analysed war aims and objectives unofficially. "Canada Marches" was a feature broadcast series typical of many that commenced

then and that delineated the traditions and purposes of historic regiments and the growth of the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force. BBC microphones were set up in the United Kingdom to bring Canadians a picture of the arrival of Canada's service men overseas.

Concentrated broadcasting on war subjects swung up to the number of 1,809 programs with a total of 595 hours on the air during the year between April 1, 1940, and March 31, 1941.

Actuality broadcasts on Red Cross mercy ship departures, on troop life in the United Kingdom and convoy life at sea, on the opening of the Canadian Red Cross hospital in England, radio portraits of the balloon barrage, of "Watchers of the Sky" and "Bombers over Germany" are typical of the dramatic coverage in war reporting that became established as one of the most extensive activities of radio in its second year of war service.

As a result of their power in interpreting the significance of war, it was inevitable that such feature and actuality broadcasts should move into first place during the succeeding annual period of April 1, 1941, to

March 31, 1942. For this year the total number of programs and hours devoted exclusively to war themes almost doubled the previous year's total—2,860 separate broadcasts in 1,054 hours. War talks moved down to second place, and moving up to third place were the public service broadcasts which had previously been seventh. Various styles of programs such as talks, drama, variety and appeals were used for public service war broadcasts, all of which were concerned with informing the public on rationing, fuel supplies, recruiting and political, social and industrial war matters of national importance. Victory Loan shows carried on a sustaining basis over CBC in support of the First and Second Victory Loan campaigns are also incorporated

in the public service division, as were the overseas exchange of conversations between family members in the United Kingdom and Canada.

War commentaries were in fourth place during this year of 1941-42, with variety programs, outstanding war bulletins and events, musical programs and religious services following in that order. Drama was dropped from the total of war programs since its continued preoccupation with war was regarded as a contemporary expression of drama's essential purpose.

So much had the prosecution of the war become identified with every aspect of Canadian life by 1942 that in making the distinction between direct war broadcasting and general programming the CBC eliminated many of its sustaining war programs from the war category during the year ending March 31, 1943. Thus the total of sustaining war programs at the end of 1943 had decreased to approximately 926 hours from the previous year's total of 1,054.

This process of redefining the nature of war broadcasts has continued. Program series that

A war guest in Canada talks from Winnipeg with his father in England.



were especially concerned with the war one year have been regarded as having only a tenuous relationship the next year. In the year between April 1, 1943, and March 31, 1944, therefore, the number of hours estimated as having been devoted directly to the war again decreased—2,250 broadcasts presented in 692 hours.

The balance of sustaining war programs and sustaining general programs has not altered appreciably during the current year of April, 1944, to the present. The war categories range from hundreds of talks (of which addresses by Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, General Eisenhower or Queen Elizabeth are representative) to special battle despatches from CBC correspondents abroad, and on through farm, music and variety programs that carry appeals to the people of Canada.

Music

Of special significance are the war-inspired music broadcasts, which have grown extensively in number and type during the war years. In the early years troop sing-songs became a popular program feature on CBC. Army, air force and navy bands

—not only those of Canada but of all the commonwealth units stationed in Canada presented concerts of their traditional music. Sing-songs and concerts broadcast in war factories or by war workers also appeared on the network.

"Salute of the Americas," a series established in April, 1940, was one of the first of the war-time broadcasts designed to inspire an international exchange of interest in the creative music of the other peoples of the Americas and the world. Out of these grew the Latin-American musical salutes to Brazil, Mexico and Argentina on the anniversary dates of their independence, broadcast from Canada in 1943 and 1944.

An early musical salute to Greece, music tributes to other members of the United Nations and many broadcasts honoring Russia and its Red Army Day have been heard by the nation. The music of Shostakovich, best known of contemporary Russian composers, makes familiar listening to Canadians since the American première of his famous Seventh (Leningrad) Symphony in July, 1942.

The light music and entertainment provided by "The

Army Show" were heard in a series of broadcasts presented at home in addition to the shows beamed from overseas. Music has had an integral part in the hundreds of wartime variety programs that have gone out on the air during the last five years, as it also has in the war-inspired features, documentaries and drama presentations.

"Songs of Liberty", a 13-week series completed in July, 1944, is representative of the programs that were dedicated to the cause of the United Nations; and "Canadian Music in Wartime," a CBC series presented throughout the Americas by the National Broadcasting Company's University of the Air in the latter part of 1944, is an example of the many broadcasts that gave outlet to the creative work that war has brought forth from Canada's composers.

This category of war music does not touch on the tremendous general increase of music on the air since the war's outbreak, which is particularly marked in the symphonic and classic field.

Forums and Public Service

Since 1941 CBC has presented a farm radio forum which has

expanded into the National Farm Radio Forum produced in co-operation with the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Each individual forum gathers weekly to hear the provincial and national broadcasts and discuss the program's subject afterward subjects that embrace the economic changes that war has brought about in rural areas; education and community needs, co-operatives, price stabilization, etc.

A direct outcome of the war was the formation in February, 1943, of "Citizen's Forum," in co-operation with the Canadian Association for Adult Education. The series has brought representative Canadians together to search for solutions to problems born of the war and to discuss the vast tasks of reconstruction. With Morley Callaghan as national chairman, the forum broadcasts have brought well over 20,000 Canadians together in local forum meetings.

Forum series and single broadcasts discussing international and domestic affairs have steadily increased as a radio program feature. The most recent addition is "Servicemen's Forum",

which is currently originating in service camps and which voices the opinions of the men and women in uniform on the job of converting Canada's national life to peacetime pursuits.

Organization and Finance

In 1936 the Canadian Parliament approved legislation based on recommendations of one royal commission and three parliamentary committees establishing the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as a single national authority to control, for the purposes of co-ordination, all broadcasting in Canada and to carry on a national broadcasting service within the nation. The CBC is not a department of government but is a trustee for the payers of radio receiving set licenses. Policy is directed by a board of nine non-partisan governors; the executive branch is headed by a general manager. The corporation is financed by radio receiving set licenses (\$2.50 yearly) and the sale of time to advertisers, the proportion being three to one. During 1943-1944 the total revenue exceeded \$5,000,000.

One of CBC's functions is to make regulations governing the character of all material broad-

cast in Canada. There are 95 radio broadcasting stations in Canada—11 owned by CBC and the rest by private enterprise. Network broadcasting is conducted by the corporation. Stations are joined together daily by means of transmission line circuits to relay the network service provided by CBC.

For more than a year now Canadian listeners have been able to obtain their radio fare over two CBC coast-to-coast networks—the Trans-Canada and the Dominion—which replace what was formerly called the National network. The French network of the CBC operates in the province of Quebec.

These three networks operated by the CBC are made up of 11 CBC stations and 63 privately-owned affiliated stations in all parts of the country, each of which is an important factor in the community from the standpoint of public service and entertainment, for it operates each day both as a network outlet and as a local broadcaster. The network service includes, in addition to programs created and produced by CBC, programs sponsored by those who have goods or services to advertise.

Programs are also taken from the United States networks and the BBC. Many of these private stations originate programs from their own community which are carried on the network to all parts of Canada.

It is estimated that there are 2,000,000 radios in homes in Canada which represent 74% of the nation's households. The network service brings programs to approximately 90% of the radio homes.

National News Service

The CBC began the operation of its own national news service in January, 1941, and the presentation of the news continues to be one of its most important wartime services. CBC news bureaux are established at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, with the central newsroom in Toronto, and in its policy of selecting and presenting the news with accuracy and fairness this CBC service has gained the highest confidence of the Canadian public. In addition to the regular news bulletins, the news has been supplemented by interviews, eye-witness accounts of important happenings and stories furnished by CBC staff

members on duty overseas. CBC's reputation for war coverage has been gained through the work of its war correspondents and of its engineering staff in providing adequate equipment and service in the forward areas.

Engineering Division

The engineering division faced three major considerations: manpower, technical maintenance, and special technical duties arising out of the war itself.

A high proportion of the engineering personnel was needed for duty in the armed services. Some were seconded into high priority civilian technical work. This loss was overcome by doubling up responsibilities on those remaining and by adopting a training program for new and unskilled replacements.

CBC's plants became an essential part of the over-all war effort and protection and maintenance of these plants were recognized as primary responsibilities of the engineering division. Where possible, standby power plants were installed and alternative program circuits arranged for. A shortage in vital supplies was met by a thorough study of all possible means to increase

An engineer war correspondent places a blank disc on turntable of his portable recording set installed in the "rest position" of the bomber Q.



the life and durability of plant components. A pool system was set up wherein spare technical equipment and parts were available to each of the widely separated stations or studios. Inventories were added to where possible and substitute items and methods were procured or devised, so that continuity of service would have some reasonable guarantee.

The third major problem faced by CBC's engineering division concerned overseas activities. CBC war correspondents required some means of transmitting the spoken word from battle areas back to points behind the front, where despatches could be

relayed to Canada. This required field amplifiers, recorders, and technical personnel, together with some means of transporting the whole. This assignment resulted in the design and construction of a mobile van, mounted on a standard army truck chassis, completely self-contained, self-powered and capable of standing much greater physical abuse than is normally the case with broadcasting equipment. The principal application of this unit was the making of disc records of on-the-spot battle sounds and eye witness accounts. There have been five of these vans supplied for CBC's overseas staff.



Canadian Victoria CROSS WINNERS

THE Victoria Cross or V.C. has acquired a prestige and significance that perhaps no other decoration in history has achieved. Unspectacular in appearance, the dull bronze cross suspended from a plain crimson ribbon is the highest award for valor in the British Commonwealth and Empire and is worn before all other decorations.

In January, 1856, Queen Victoria instituted the Victoria Cross as a means of bestowing recognition on heroes of the Crimean War. Prior to 1918 the ribbon worn by naval holders was blue, while that worn in the army was crimson. In that year it was ordered that all V.C. ribbons were to be crimson. A small yearly pension accompanies the award.

In World War I 579 crosses were awarded, and of these Canadians received 60. In the present war six Canadians serving with Canadian forces and two with British forces have won the honor.

In May, 1943, Captain **F. T. Peters** of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia was posthumously awarded the V.C. for gallant action during the North African landings of November, 1942. He was serving with the Royal Navy and led two cutters in a suicidal charge against a boom that guarded Oran harbor. When the goal had been reached he had become blinded in one eye and was the sole survivor of the 17 men on the bridge of his ship; but the vessel had rammed the boom, sunk a destroyer, attacked a cruiser. A month later Captain Peters lost his life in an airplane crash.

Major **C. F. Hoey** of Duncan, British Columbia, won the cross for action which cost his life on February 17, 1944, while capturing a vital peak in Burma. He was serving with the Lincolnshire Regiment of the Imperial Forces.

Charles Cecil I. Merritt, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*
South Saskatchewan Reg. Vancouver, B.C.
Dieppe, August 19, 1942.

When commanding a battalion during the Dieppe raid, Lt.-Col. Merritt led a daring advance across a bridge in Pourville which was swept by heavy machine gun, mortar and artillery fire. The first crossing parties had been almost wiped out. This officer personally led the survivors of at least four parties in turn across the bridge.

Quickly organizing these he again headed rushes which succeeded in clearing enemy pill boxes. Although twice wounded he continued to direct the unit's operations with great vigor and then coolly gave orders for departure. He himself announced his intention of staying to "get even." He is now a prisoner of war. To this officer's personal daring the success of his unit's operations and the safe re-embarkation of a large part of it were chiefly due.



Paul Triquet, *Captain (Acting Major).*
Cabano, Quebec.

Royal 22nd Regiment.
Italy, December 14, 1943.

Captain Triquet's company of the Royal 22nd Regiment, with the support of a squadron of a Canadian armored regiment was given the task of securing the hamlet of Casa Berardi on which the capture of a key road junction on the Ortona-Orsogna lateral depended. All the company officers and half the men were killed or wounded in attempting to storm a gully in front of the objective. Captain Triquet reorganized the remainder and charged straight through the enemy. In this action four tanks and several machine gun posts were silenced. He and his small band, now reduced to 15 men and two sergeants, reached a position on the outskirts of the hamlet. Here they beat off heavy enemy tank defences and held out against overwhelming odds until they were relieved the next day.





John Keefer Mahony, Major. *Westminster Regiment. New Westminster, B.C. Italy, May 24, 1944.*

A company of the Westminster Regiment (Motor) under command of Major Mahony was ordered to establish the initial bridgehead across the river Melfa in Italy. This officer personally led his company down to and across the river in full view of the enemy and under heavy fire. A small bridgehead was established and for five hours maintained until the remaining companies were able to reinforce it. Soon the enemy counter-attacked. With absolute fearlessness he directed fire and the attack was beaten off. Reduced to 60 men, the company was subjected to a second tank-supported engagement. Major Mahony went from section to section, directing fire until the attack was beaten off. He was wounded three times but refused medical aid until the bridgehead was relieved.

David Ernest Hornell, Flight Lieutenant.

R.C.A.F.

Mimico, Ontario.

Sub-Arctic Patrol, June, 1944.

While on patrol from a base in Iceland this officer was captain of a Canso aircraft which sighted a German U-boat in the sub-Arctic. He immediately wheeled to the attack, but the lumbering flying boat was hit several times before it neared the enemy. Although the starboard engine caught fire, the attack was pressed and the submarine was sunk. Flight Lieutenant Hornell skilfully landed his damaged craft in heavy seas and during the subsequent 21-hour ordeal in the crowded dinghy displayed magnificent courage and leadership. He tied knots in the legs of his trousers and used them to bail out the boat. Two of the crew died from exposure, and Flight Lieutenant Hornell died aboard the air-sea rescue boat. The five survivors recovered with medical aid.



David Vivian Currie, Major. *29th Canadian Reconnaissance Regiment. (South Alberta Regiment). Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Normandy, August 18, 1944.*

This officer was in command of a small force which was ordered to cut one of the main escape routes from the Falaise pocket. It was held up by strong resistance in the village of St. Lambert Sur Dives, and two tanks were knocked out. Major Currie entered the village alone through enemy outposts to reconnoitre German defences and extricate the crews of the disabled tanks, which he succeeded in doing. The next morning he led an attack in the face of fierce opposition and by noon had succeeded in seizing a position half-way inside the village. During the next 36 hours numerous counter-attacks were repulsed. On August 20 the capture of the village was completed. This closed escape to remnants of two German armies cut off in the Falaise pocket.



Ernest Alvia Smith, Private. *Seaforth Highlanders of Canada. New Westminster, B.C. Savio River, Italy, October 21-22, 1944.*

A Canadian infantry brigade was ordered to establish a bridgehead across the Savio River—the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada to spearhead the attack. Despite strong opposition, they crossed the river and captured their objective. A sudden strong counter-attack made the situation appear hopeless. Private Smith led his group of two men across an open field and leaving one man with the Piat, crossed the road and obtained another Piat. In full view of the enemy he fired one tank out of action. Ten Germans immediately charged him, but at point blank range he killed four and routed the others. Almost immediately another tank opened fire and more enemy infantry closed in on Smith's position. He steadfastly held on, protected his wounded comrade and fought the enemy until the latter withdrew in disorder.



Food

FOR VICTORY AND PEACE

IN the five and a half years of war food, like guns and bombs, planes and warships, has been a potent weapon. As the fighting fronts close more tightly around the inner fortresses of Germany and Japan, food will become still more important.

Canada's position as a supplier of food has been recognized in its appointment as one of the three members of the Combined Food Board with headquarters in Washington, D.C. This Board allocates to the United Nations and to friendly neutrals the food supplies within the control of the United Nations.

The farmers of Canada have done an excellent job. Since 1939 several hundred thousand men and women have left Canadian farms to enter the armed services and war plants or essential civilian industries. Despite this the over-all volume of farm production has increased considerably. The 1944 figure showed an increase of 36% over that of 1939. This achievement in production is the result of more

efficient farming (better seed selection and breeding methods, more efficient production and feeding routines), over-all government planning of production, the incentives of fair prices and ready markets, favorable weather conditions and most of all, a tremendous increase in the amount of hard work by farmers and their families in the face of shortages of machinery and of transportation and other difficulties.

Food Production Conferences

The planning of food production has been done by agricultural conferences attended by representatives of the federal and provincial departments of agriculture and by delegates from farm producer organizations (among them the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Dairy Farmers of Canada, the United Farmers and the Canadian Wheat Pool). The first of these conferences was called in Ottawa on September 27, 1939, just 17 days after

Canada had entered the war; the 12th was held December 4 to 6, 1944. These conferences have given direction to the farmer in connection with the production of foods in most demand. Payment of subsidies and bonuses by the government has also helped to stimulate the production of the foods most needed.

A comparison of 1944 production figures with the average in the five pre-war years 1935-39 shows considerable increases in all the main food items except creamery butter, as follows:

1944 (% difference
from 1935-39)

Meats	+ 71	
Eggs	+ 68	
Grains	+ 57	
Fruits and		
Vegetables ..	+ 22	
Total milk	+ 13	
Cheese	+ 47	
Fluid milk	+ 38	
Concentrated		
milk products	+ 20	(approximately)
Creamery		
butter	— 3	(approximately)

In 1938 the gross value of agricultural production was \$1,056,980,000. By 1943 it had risen to \$2,248,906,000 (revised preliminary figure). The total value in 1944 will approximate \$2,500,000,000. Cash farm income has increased 164% from \$664,300,000 in 1938 to \$1,751,700,000 in 1944.

The picture in fisheries is similar. The primary fishing industry has lost more than 10,000 of its most active workers, chiefly to the armed forces and the merchant marine. It has also given up much of its best equipment in boats and vessels to direct war use with the navy. Despite these handicaps fisheries have fully maintained or even increased slightly the volume of production. Total fish production in 1944 was about 1,100,000,000 pounds landed weight, or about 600,000,000 pounds dressed weight. This is 10% to 15 % increase over the average for 1935-39. The value of cash income to the fisherman from the sale of fish in 1944 was double the average of 1935-39.

Increasing Wartime Demands

Claims on Canada's food supplies, however, have increased even more rapidly than production, which explains the need for rationing such foods as butter and sugar so that available supplies can be distributed equitably. Here is a list of the chief food claimants:

Canadian Civilians—Canadians today are eating more and better food than ever before in their

history. This is because of increased purchasing power through higher wage earnings. The per capita consumption by Canadian civilians in 1944 compared with the average consumption in 1935-39 is as follows:

	%
Milk	+ 19
Meat	+ 32
Eggs	+ 27
Fats and oils	+ 4
Butter	+ 12
Sugars and syrups	— 14
(sugar)	— 18
Tomato and citrus fruits	+ 53
Other fruits	+ 10
Vegetables	+ 16
Cereals	+ 7
Coffee	+ 42
Tea	— 26

United Kingdom — Among the chief wartime food exports to the United Kingdom are wheat, bacon, cheese and canned

fish. Almost all Canadian canned salmon has gone overseas for the last four seasons. The total pack in 1944 was 52,560,000 pounds. The amount of bacon and cheese sent in 1944 was considerably more than the total average production in 1935-39 of 119,000,000 pounds of cheese and 634,000,000 pounds of pork.

The British Ministry of Food wants in 1945 as much wheat, flour, bacon and other pork products, beef, eggs and cheese as was supplied in 1944, a year of record shipments, and in addition all the surplus of bacon and beef particularly that can be supplied.

The following table shows the actual shipments of these commodities in 1943 and 1944:

	1943	1944
Bacon (pounds)	675,000,000	695,000,000
Pork offals (pounds)	11,800,000	13,600,000
Canned pork (pounds)	12,700,000	34,400,000
Beef (pounds)		*132,000,000
Lamb and mutton (pounds)		1,150,000
Lard (pounds)		9,000,000
Wheat (bushels)	96,872,260	80,704,650
Flour (barrels)	7,629,669	5,629,659
Cheese (pounds)	126,604,700	128,872,900
Dried egg powder (pounds)	13,449,395	18,951,651

* 60,000,000 pounds of this was boneless.

The current agreement with the United Kingdom for 1945 calls for a minimum of 7,500 long tons (16,500,000 pounds) of dried eggs, 600,000 cases of

shell eggs by the end of April, another 600,000 cases of storage eggs in the autumn, and asks for an indication of the volume of shell eggs that can be made

available from September to December, 1945. (No shell eggs were shipped in 1943.)

Armed Forces—The food which is sent to the United Kingdom actually feeds some Canadians, since it goes into a pool from which the Canadian armed forces overseas are fed.

The needs of the armed forces at home represent a substantial increase in the demands on Canada's food because the requirements of men engaged in active training or on operational duty are much greater than those of civilians. Here are the principal food purchases for the armed services in Canada in 1943:

Meats.....	52,000 tons
Vegetables.....	105,000 tons
Bread.....	41,000 tons
Butter.....	8,500 tons
Eggs.....	19,500,000 dozen
Coffee and tea.....	2,500 tons
Evaporated milk.....	11,000 tons

Other United Nations — Besides sending greatly increased quantities of food to the United Kingdom, Canada has supplied a quantity of various foods to Russia, Greece, North Africa and more recently to Yugoslavia, Italy, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. The demands of the liberated countries will increase as the war progresses.

Prisoners-of-war Parcels—Through the Canadian Red Cross Canada is shipping parcels to prisoners of war at the rate of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 yearly or about 140,000 a week. Each of these parcels contains approximately 11 pounds of food, including butter, sugar, tea, dried fruit, chocolate, powdered milk, cheese, canned meat and fish. The amount of butter sent in these parcels in one year is equal to more than one week's ration for the entire population of Canada. Every Canadian prisoner of war, and most British prisoners of war in Europe, get one parcel a week; and a proportion of parcels is set aside for delivery to other allied prisoners of war. There is no allocation of food that carries a higher priority than this.

Overseas Canteens—The Canadian fighter is well fed in the regular military messes, but canteens are also maintained where he can get small extras such as biscuits, chewing gum, etc. Quantities of chocolate bars, canned fruits, vegetables and meats, pickles, sauces and similar minor luxuries are going overseas each month, chiefly to Canadians but also to other allied soldiers.

Ship's Stores—Since the outbreak of war Canada has undertaken another important task, that of completely victualling the huge armadas of merchant ships that are constantly assembling in and departing from its ports. All these ships (more than 100 a week) are victualled not only for their outgoing trip but also for their return voyage in order to relieve the country of destination of the burden of supplying them with food. Moreover, each ship as it leaves is victualled for the longest possible voyage, for frequently ships are re-routed to more distant ports after they have sailed. This victualling job has to be done speedily. Large quantities of food have to be put on board many ships on short notice. This has called for a highly efficient organization and the supply of tremendous quantities of food to the ports. Ships' stores are taken from retained stock set aside for the purpose and not from domestic civilian supplies.

Requirements are based on a strict per man per day scale, and every requisition from a ship's master must be approved before delivery. Goods are checked on board ship at irregu-

lar intervals at all ports, and an accounting of all surplus goods is required if a ship returns to Canada before the expiry date of its last storing period. Because of this close check-up there is little chance of Canadian ships' stores reaching the black market in other countries.

Subsidies which had been paid on food and other commodities to maintain the price ceiling within Canada are recovered and returned to the Receiver General when the goods go out of the country.

During 1944 the following quantities of food (approximately) were supplied to feed the crews of merchant ships leaving Canadian ports:

Meat.....	11,000,000 pounds
Eggs.....	1,000,000 dozen
Poultry.....	1,200,000 pounds
Tinned meats	600,000 pounds
Fish (canned, fresh, frozen or smoked)..	2,000,000 pounds
Vegetables (tinned and dried).....	750,000 pounds
Pickles.....	34,000 gallons
Rice.....	600,000 pounds
Tomato juice and fruit juice.....	24,000 dozen tins
Corn syrup...	14,000 gallons
Flour.....	4,000,000 pounds
Macaroni and spaghetti...	284,000 pounds
Rolled oats and oatmeal	223,000 pounds

Future Production Problems

It is obvious that if Canada is to continue to meet all the foregoing requirements and in addition be prepared to deliver generous quantities of food for relief in liberated areas it must not only keep food production to the maximum but, if possible, increase its output. When the probable requirements for 1945 were reviewed at the Dominion-provincial agricultural conference in December 1944 recommendations were made for an increase in the output of almost all food groups.

Whatever problems the farmers of Canada may have to solve this year, marketing their produce will not be one of them. For at least two years they are assured a market in the United Kingdom for their bacon, beef, eggs and cheese. The agreements now in effect continue to the end of 1946.

The main problems, while the war is in progress will continue to be the shortage of labour and farm machinery. During 1944 the labour situation eased somewhat. On October 1, 1943, there were 985,000 males gainfully employed in agriculture and 765,000 women between the ages

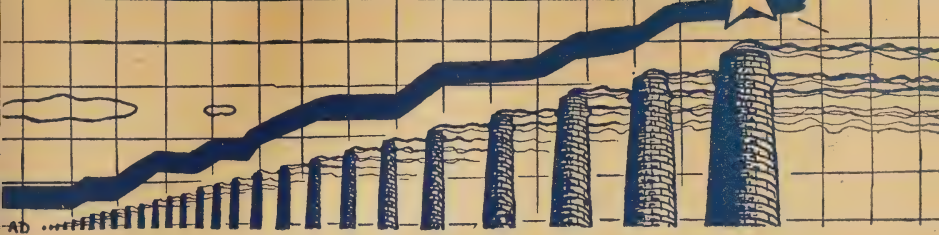
of 14 and 64 living on farms; on October 1, 1944, the numbers had increased to 1,025,000 men and 780,000 women.

The other outstanding problem is that of ensuring an adequate supply of feed grains for the cattle, hogs and poultry needed to produce beef, bacon, cheese, butter, and eggs. Neither eastern Canada (an area of intensive production) nor British Columbia grows enough grain to feed the large numbers of livestock kept there. To meet this situation the federal government in October 1941, introduced the free freight policy under which feed for livestock has been shipped from the Prairie Provinces to eastern Canada and the Pacific coast. Between that date and the end of 1944 a total of more than 253,000,000 bushels of western grains, 171,000 tons of screenings and 2,043,000 tons of millfeeds have been transported at a total cost for freight of \$47,711,000. This policy is being continued, but there is still the difficulty of finding enough railway cars to keep both the feed grain and shipments of armaments, wheat and other foods for overseas moving to the coast.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM FOR 1945

		1944	1945	1945 of
	Unit	Production (Preliminary)	Recommended or Estimated Production	1944 %
Grain and Forage Crops—				
Wheat.....	ac	23,284,000	21,500,000	92
Oats.....	"	14,315,000	16,000,000	112
Barley.....	"	7,291,000	8,038,000	110
Mixed grain.....	"	1,518,000	1,518,000	100
Rye.....	"	648,000	500,000	77
Hay and clover.....	"	10,320,000	10,300,000	100
Alfalfa hay.....	"	1,580,000	1,600,000	101
Summerfallow.....	"	19,428,000	20,000,000	103
(Prairie Provinces).				
Meat Animals (Marketings)—				
Hogs.....	no	8,850,000	8,850,000	100
Cattle.....	"	1,320,000	1,420,000*	108
Calves.....	"	698,500	766,000*	110
Sheep and lambs.....	"	1,100,000	1,138,000*	103
Dairy Products—				
Milk (total).....	lb	17,600,000,000	18,100,000,000	103
Creamery butter.....	"	296,500,000	310,000,000	105
Cheddar cheese.....	"	177,000,000	177,000,000	100
Evaporated whole milk.....	"	175,000,000	175,000,000	100
Condensed whole milk.....	"	32,000,000	30,000,000	94
Whole milk powder.....	"	17,000,000	17,000,000	100
Skim milk powder.....	"	27,500,000	27,500,000	100
Eggs and Poultry—				
Eggs (total).....	doz	374,772,000	397,263,000*	106
Eggs (export).....	"	79,929,750	104,610,000*	131
Poultry meat.....	lb	289,173,000	292,000,000*	101
Fruits and Vegetables—				
Apples.....	bus	16,487,000	14,000,000*	85
Potatoes.....	ac	534,900	523,600	98
Oilseed Crops—				
Soybeans.....	ac	36,200	40,000	110
Rapeseed.....	"	11,430	20,000	175
Sunflower seed.....	"	17,300	25,000	145
Flaxseed.....	"	1,323,000	(to be announced)	
Other Crops—				
Dried beans.....	ac	99,500	125,000	126
Dried peas.....	"	83,600	83,600	100
Husking corn.....	"	270,000	350,000	130
Sugar beets.....	"	58,350	70,000	120
Tobacco.....	"	88,790	109,140	122
Miscellaneous—				
Maple Products.....	gal	3,090,300	2,720,000*	88
Honey.....	lb	36,216,000	36,600,000	101
Wool.....	"	15,128,000	15,500,000*	102

* Indicates estimated probable production.



Munitions Production

AT NEW PEAK

THE month of February, 1945, was an all-time high in Canadian production of munitions; the output of the first six months of 1945 is expected to exceed that of any similar period in Canadian history. Production in several fields is still expanding—gun ammunition, small arms ammunition, small arms and artillery. This rising output is reflected in an increasing shortage of steel and certain non-ferrous metals for other than war uses.

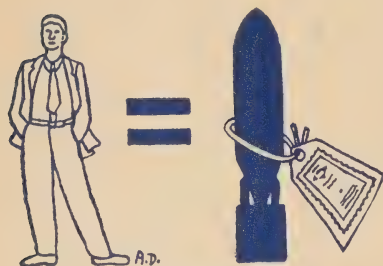
Since 1939 the Department of Munitions and Supply alone has made commitments that totalled more than \$10,255,000,000 or almost the equivalent of a \$1,000 Victory bond for every man, woman and child in the nation. Largely because of this enormous wartime production

Canada now ranks as the second greatest exporting nation in the world. During 1944 its exports, excluding gold, amounted to \$3,439,953,000, highest value in history. About three-quarters of the goods were war materials. The 1944 exports exceeded those of 1943 by 15% and those of 1939 by 271%.

To make these wartime achievements possible the output of raw materials had to be increased greatly. Among the United Nations Canada is today the third largest producer of timber, the fourth of steel and is at or near the top in the output of many essential non-ferrous metals.

In volume the Canadian war output has been outstripped by that of the United States, Soviet Union and United Kingdom, but

in timeliness, variety, newness and quality it has constituted a major factor in the allied swing from defence to attack. Indeed, it is possible that without it in the earlier days of the war the United Nations might have been defeated.



The equivalent of almost \$1,000 Victory bond for every man, woman and child in Canada has been spent since 1939 on munitions and supply commitments alone.

New Wartime Industries

For the first time in history Canada in this war has produced synthetic rubber, mercury, magnesium ingots, tin, tungsten, chrome concentrates, aviation gasoline, blending agents, optical glass, various chemicals and new types of plywoods, plastics, textiles, paints and lacquers. For the first time also it is making many types of complicated machine tools.

Equally spectacular have been the advances in the production of finished products. With some minor exceptions before this war Canada was producing no defence equipment. Today the list of items, ranging from military locomotives to pistol bullets, from destroyers to lifebelts, runs to many hundreds. For the first time Canada is making artillery units, both large and small; filled, complete rounds of heavy projectiles; Lancasters, Mosquitos and other large aircraft; Algerines, frigates and other fair-size warships; radar and other intricate electrical and signals apparatus; military precision instruments, armored vehicles, super-explosives, self-propelled guns and a wide range of other equipments, components and supplies.

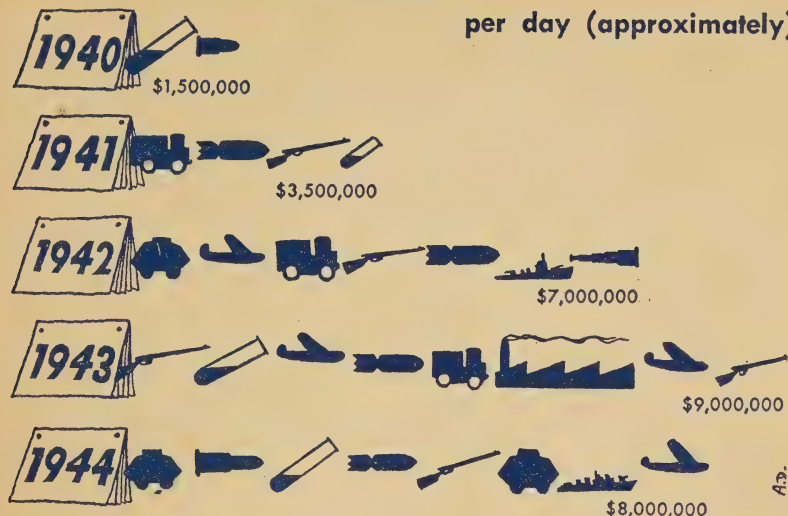
Of war products useful to the civilian are a Canadian-developed "dry" ammonium nitrate fertilizer, new types of dehydrated foods, surgical and dental instruments, telescopes and other optical instruments, sulfa drugs, penicillin and hundreds of other new items formerly imported.

Canadian Production

From Canadian shipyards have been launched to the end

EXPENDITURE FOR WAR SUPPLIES

per day (approximately)



Although over-all production volume was maintained in 1944, improved manufacturing methods and virtual completion of all plant construction meant a decrease in expenditure.

of 1944 more than 1,000 ships, including some 380 frigates, corvettes and minesweepers, more than 280 Fairmiles, motor torpedo boats, war tugs and other ships and some 360 cargo ships and tankers.

From the automotive plants have come some 700,000 units of mechanical transport, and from these and other plants more than 45,000 armored fighting vehicles, including self-propelled guns and tanks. Apart from motorcycles and tanks these 745,000 vehicles

cost more than \$2,100,000,000, enough to equip the entire German army.

Canada also has produced nearly 15,000 planes, more than 1,400,000 machine guns and other small arms, more than 50,000 complete artillery units, approximately 1,500,000 tons of war chemicals and explosives, about \$18,000,000 worth of rail equipment, locomotives and freight cars, and in excess of \$450,000,000 worth of radar, signals apparatus, electrical de-

vices and instruments, including devices requiring the finest of optical glass. In addition, Canada has made more than 110,000,000 heavy projectiles and 4,200,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition.

Since the war began, Canada has produced about 25,000,000,000 board feet of lumber. In the full five years of war, steel output has been an estimated 11,982,000 long tons of ingots or more than enough to build a double-track railway around the world. The 1944 output was about 2,560,000 tons compared with 2,543,771 in 1943.

Contribution to United Nations

In terms of the allied war effort, and excluding Russian production, Canada has contributed the following proportions of the combined United Nations output:

Nickel.....	85%
Asbestos.....	78%
Aluminum.....	35%
Zinc.....	20%
Lead.....	19%
Copper.....	14%

With total production of about 85,000,000 pounds, the government-owned synthetic rubber plant near Sarnia, Ontario, in operation for 15 months, had supplied all Canadian needs plus

enough for some exports. The output of electric power also has reached new heights.

Only 30% of the Canadian war production is delivered to Canadian forces at home and abroad. The remainder goes to the United Kingdom, United States, Russia, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, China, France and other United Nations. Much of it has been shipped under Mutual Aid Act.

GENERAL PURCHASING STORES (Estimated Value of Orders Placed on All Accounts) (in millions of dollars)

	As of December 31, 1944
Food.....	242
Clothing.....	412
Personal equipment.....	41
Kitchen and dining room equipment.....	17
Office furniture and equipment.....	9
Beds and bedding.....	37
Tents and other canvas goods.....	7
Barrack stores.....	15
Sanitary supplies.....	11
Dockyard stores.....	44
Medical and dental stores.....	21
Photographic equipment.....	5
Paints and paint supplies.....	7
Gasoline, oil and fuel....	230
Machinery.....	73
Small tools.....	31
Hardware.....	15
Fire-fighting equipment.....	15
Lumber and building sup- plies.....	57
Electrical equipment....	178
	<hr/>
	1,467

CANADIAN MUNITIONS PRODUCTION

To December 31, 1944

(Estimated)

SHIPS

10,000-ton ships*	314
4,700-ton ships	31
3,600-ton tankers	6
Tugs	182
Frigates, corvettes and minesweepers	368
Fairmile patrol boats	88
Motor boats	24
52-foot ramped, powered cargo lighters	1,616
Special base and other vessels exceeding 100 feet.	22
Small craft with power	543
72-foot Minca barges	1,045
Small craft without power	3,725

AIRCRAFT

Service aircraft	4,771
Advanced trainer planes	6,260
Elementary trainer planes	3,686

VEHICLES

Tanks	3,640
Self-propelled gun mounts	2,175
Carriers	30,881
Other armored vehicles	9,242
Mechanical transport	707,103
Locomotives for export (from Jan. 1, 1943)	151
Railway cars for export (from Jan. 1, 1943)	2,671

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT \$336,000,000

INSTRUMENTS \$120,000,000

GUNS AND SMALL ARMS

Machine guns and machine carbines	379,920
Rifles and small arms	1,046,760
Gun barrels	67,221
Gun carriages or mountings	39,928

AMMUNITION

Small arms ammunition (including fused calibres up to one inch)—rounds	4,200,000,000
Pyrotechnics—units	3,556,337
Heavy ammunition—Shells, empty	65,397,000
Shells, filled	57,112,000
Cartridge cases, empty	125,809,000
Cartridge cases, filled	61,711,200
Bombs and other projectiles, empty	42,231,000
Bombs and other projectiles, filled	30,843,000
Fuses, primers, etc., empty	179,993,000

CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES, SHORT TONS. . . . 1,500,000

* Shipbuilding figures shown in this table are deliveries; hence the totals are lower than the launching totals.

Seventh

VICTORY LOAN

CANADA'S seventh Victory Loan—the ninth public issue since the war started—was a record one in four respects. New highs were reached in the total amount purchased (\$1,517,642,700), in the number of applications (3,327,315), and in the amount of dollar sales to individuals (\$766,405,300). There has been a steady increase since the first war loan in both the amount purchased and the number of applications. The re-

markable feature about this loan is the fourth record it established: the fact that, for the first time in war finance history, purchases by individuals exceeded purchases made by corporations and other large investors. The campaign for the seventh loan took place October 23 to November 11, 1944.

The following table shows the growth of sales and applications from the first war loan to the seventh Victory loan:

Date	Purchases by		Total Cash Sales	Number of Applications
	Individuals	Corporations		
War Loans	Millions of Dollars			
1 Jan. 1940	132.0	68.0	200.0	178,363
2 Sept. 1940	113.0	187.0	300.0	150,890

Victory Loans

1 June, 1941	279.5	450.9	730.4	968,259
2 Feb. 1942	335.6	507.5	843.1	1,681,267
3 Oct. 1942	374.6	616.8	991.4	2,032,154
4 Apr. 1943	529.5	779.2	1,308.7	2,668,420
5 Oct. 1943	599.7	775.3	1,375.0	3,033,051
6 Apr. 1944	641.5	763.5	1,405.0	3,077,123
7 Oct. 1944	766.4	751.2	1,517.6	3,327,315

The seventh loan also included the sale of \$144,821,200 of bonds issued in exchange for maturing

and called bonds of the Dominion of Canada.

The objective for the seventh

DOLLARS SPEED VICTORY

TOTAL

\$8,671,258,150

7th VICTORY LOAN—1944

\$1,517,642,700*



6th VICTORY LOAN—1944

\$1,405,013,350



5th VICTORY LOAN—1943

\$1,374,992,250



4th VICTORY LOAN—1943

\$1,308,716,650



3rd VICTORY LOAN—1942

\$991,389,050



2nd VICTORY LOAN—1942

\$843,127,900



1st VICTORY LOAN—1941, \$730,376,250



SECOND WAR LOAN—1940, \$300,000,000

FIRST WAR LOAN—1940, \$200,000,000

*FINAL RETURNS NOT YET COMPLETED



A.D.

loan was set at \$1,300,000,000 an increase of \$100,000,000 over the objective for the fifth and sixth loans. Despite this the seventh loan was oversubscribed by a very substantial amount.

The excess of sales over the objective was \$217,642,700 in the seventh, compared with \$205,013,350 in the sixth loan. The division between individual and corporation sales was:

	Objective of 7th loan \$	Results of 7th Loan \$	Number of Applications
Business firms and corporations.....	700,000,000	751,237,400	6,735
Individuals.....	600,000,000	766,405,300	3,320,580
Total.....	1,300,000,000	1,517,642,700	3,327,315

Costs of issue on the first Victory loan, in June 1941, were just over 1%, but costs on all issues since that time have been less than 1%.

Costs of the seventh Victory loan are estimated not to have exceeded 80 cents for every \$100 of bonds sold, or only four-fifths of 1%.

Armed Forces

There were 32,237 more applications from members of the armed forces (including those overseas) than in the sixth loan. The total amount subscribed exceeded that of the sixth loan by \$8,911,750. All three services increased their subscriptions, as the following table shows:

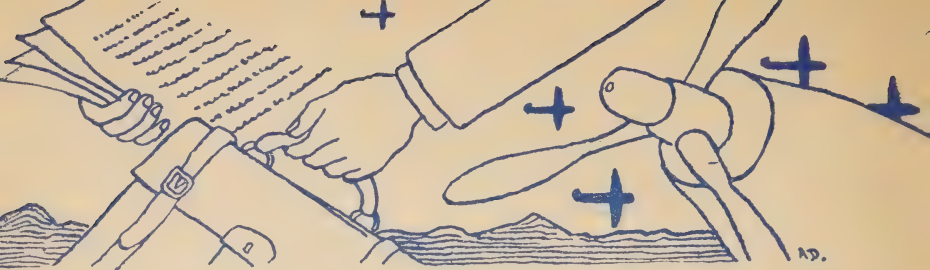
	7th Victory Loan		6th Victory Loan	
	Number of Applications	Amount \$	Number of Applications	Amount \$
Army.....	278,215	28,818,250	257,303	24,687,350
Air Force.....	152,719	21,145,900	147,264	17,535,200
Navy.....	62,991	6,773,850	57,121	5,603,700
Total.....	493,925	56,738,000	461,688	47,826,250
Including Overseas.....	155,999	15,793,350	141,510	13,383,550

ESTIMATED DERIVATION OF APPLICATIONS AT TIME OF ISSUE OF SIXTH AND SEVENTH VICTORY LOANS

	(Dollar Figures in Millions)			
	SIXTH LOAN		SEVENTH LOAN (2)	
	Cash	Cash	Conv.	Total
All Applications	1,405.0	1,517.6	144.8	1,662.4
(a) Individuals (1).....	665.9	789.8	39.0	828.8
(b) Non-Individuals.....	739.1	727.8	105.8	833.6
Applications from Individuals				
(a) Special Names.....	24.4	23.4	1.2	24.6
(b) General and Payroll Canvases (1).....	641.5	766.4	37.8	804.2
Applications from Non-Individuals				
(a) Banks—Own Account.....	nil	nil	81.2	81.2
(i) Bank of Canada.....	nil	nil	42.5	42.5
(ii) Chartered Banks.....	nil	nil	38.7	38.7
(b) Government Accounts.....	80.6	80.0	13.5	93.5
(i) Federal.....	25.7	12.7	13.2	25.9
(ii) Provincial.....	36.1	37.2	0.1	37.3
(iii) Municipal and School..	18.8	30.1	0.2	30.3
(c) Insurance Companies, Pension Funds, etc., and Savings Banks.....	200.0	203.3	3.4	206.7
(i) Life Ins. Companies. . .	167.9	172.9	1.8	174.7
(ii) All Other Insurance Companies.....	13.0	12.4	1.2	13.6
(iii) Associations, Unions, Pension and Benevolent Funds.....	13.8	13.1	0.4	13.5
(iv) Quebec Savings Banks..	5.3	4.9	nil	4.9
(d) Miscellaneous.....	458.5	444.5	7.7	452.2
(i) Mining Companies.....	46.4	43.1	1.9	45.0
(ii) Trust Companies, Investment Trusts, Mortgages and Loan Companies and Real Estate Companies.....	18.7	22.0	0.3	22.3
(iii) Colleges, Churches, Hospitals and Charitable Organizations.....	5.1	5.9	0.9	6.8
(iv) All Others, being practically all applications from Business Firms and Corporations.....	388.3	373.5	4.6	378.1

(1) General Canvass which forms part of this total includes small commercial and small non-profit bodies. Aggregate applications from these bodies would be relatively a small part of total.

(2) Figures subject to final verification.



Canada Aids Plans FOR TOMORROW'S AIRWAYS

POTENTIALLY only a small operator when compared with such powers as the United States, the United Kingdom and France in the field of post-war civil aviation, Canada has nevertheless loomed large in the planning of the air age of the future.

A year ago Canada was the first to propose a world organization to shape the pattern of global air routes for after the war.

In the autumn of 1944 the Canadian government was host at Montreal to technical air experts of the British Commonwealth of Nations who were discussing common air transport problems and exchanging information on air transport facilities. A Commonwealth Air

Transport Council was proposed and has since been accepted by Canada.

The Montreal conversations, however, provided only a prelude to the world conference on civil aviation which opened at Chicago on November 1 and concluded on December 7.

The turn of events at Chicago cast Canada in an important role. The United States, supported by several of the 54 nations represented, at first favored a world organization to deal with civil aviation but without regulatory powers over traffic or rates. It would have certain powers over technical matters but for the rest would be merely an advisory body which would make studies and put forward recommendations.

On the other hand the United Kingdom, also supported by other countries, at first favored an international body which would have power to regulate air traffic and rates in order to ensure fair opportunities to all nations for participation in international aviation. Both countries after discussion agreed that regulatory principles should be written into the convention establishing an international body and that these regulatory principles should be binding on all members. Agreement failed, however, over the detailed content of the principle to govern increase of services. It fell to Canada to propose compromises between the opposing viewpoints, some of which were accepted and some of which failed of acceptance by a narrow margin. The distance separating the United States and the United Kingdom at the end of the conference was reported to be so small that there is hope that future discussions will bridge the gap.

What was accomplished was the setting up of a Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, whose powers are largely advisory, which is to be

succeeded by a permanent organization established by a convention also prepared at Chicago. The provisional organization will come into existence as soon as 26 nations have agreed and will attempt during the next few years among other things to resolve the differences of opinion on the regulation of international aviation. Tribute to Canada's efforts was the selection of Canada as the site of the headquarters of this provisional organization, which will be in Montreal.

The permanent organization follows the same general lines as the provisional organization, but contains more detail in regard to several matters. In particular it contains provision for compulsory settlement of disputes in the first instance by the council of the permanent organization and also provision for administration by the council of the Two Freedoms Agreement and the Five Freedoms Agreement referred to below.

The Two Air Freedoms

Canada was among the first three nations to accept the International Air Services Transit Agreement known as the Two Freedoms Agreement. This

guarantees that the aircraft of each state signing the agreement will enjoy the first two freedoms of the air over the territory of all other signatories. These two freedoms are:

1. The right to fly across territory without landing.
2. The right to land for non-traffic purposes (fuelling, repairs, etc.).

The United States and the Netherlands had already accepted this agreement prior to Canadian adherence, and 28 nations altogether have signified their intention of accepting it.

Canada has not signed the Five Freedoms Agreement which also was drawn up by the Chicago conference. This grants wide rights to take up and put down traffic, and doubt has been expressed by several countries, Canada included, whether it is wise to grant such extensive freedoms of the air in the absence of an international authority which would keep the ring and prevent the dangers which might spring from cut-throat competition and subsidy races.

Late in January, 1945, Canadian representatives met United States authorities in New York

and signed a bilateral agreement to adjust the exchange of international commercial air services across the United States-Canadian boundary. Canada, through its chosen instrument, the nationally-owned Trans-Canada Air Lines, obtained the right to operate exclusively from Canadian points to eight United States cities, including the present Toronto-New York schedule operated by T.C.A., the significant Toronto-Chicago run, and the Toronto-Cleveland and Halifax-Boston routes.

United States air lines won franchises to operate schedules to 10 Canadian cities, including those lines already in operation, and may operate more than one service to three Canadian major cities. Previously United States companies had been operating eight services into Canada against one Canadian service into the United States. The ratio governing the new agreement is roughly two United States services into Canada for every Canadian service into the United States—an arrangement considered to provide Canada with first class air connections with both the United States and its present external air services.

Canada's Timber

SINCE 1939 Canadian forests and Canadian lumbermen have produced 25,000,000,000 board feet of lumber—more than was ever before produced in a corresponding period of the nation's history. In 1944 alone the output was more than 4,700,000,000 board feet, of which about 43% was exported. Had this all been sawn into ordinary building lumber it would have been enough for the construction of some 400,000 houses or, in another form, for 147,000,000 railway ties—enough for a track around the world.

The sawmill industry proper employs between 40,000 and 50,000 men. Production of sawlogs gives work equivalent to year-round employment for 30,000 to 40,000 men. With box-makers, furniture craftsmen, wholesale and retail tradesmen, etc, the total may be 200,000. In actual cash, the industry creates new wealth of about \$200,000,000 a year and provides nearly \$50,000,000 in wages.

Forest Conservation

In view of the immensity of the industry, the question of re-

forestation is important. Between the cutting of lumber, pulpwood, pitprops, railway ties and other types of wood and ravages by insect and fire, the raw material is probably being used up faster than it is being replenished. Of the total annual depletion of merchantable material, only about 74% is used. The remaining 26% is lost by fire, insects or lack of utilization.

The matter of perpetuating the nation's forest yield is more important than ever, for two reasons: the need to provide employment for the largest possible number of Canadians after the war; the increasing, new and interesting uses for forest products which are being developed. More progress has been made along this line in the last three years than in the previous 100 years.

Forests now yield alcohols, dyes, baking powder, medicines, paints, perfumes, sugar, gum plastics, yeast, ink and hundreds of other items. During the war pulpwood has taken the place of cotton in "gun-cotton," and plywood has taken the place of metal in the fabrication of the

Mosquito, the fastest fighter bomber in the world.

Research In Wood

An important feature of these wartime developments in the utilization of wood has been the stimulation it has provided for energetic research. The most spectacular use of wood during the war has been in the field of chemicals. The lead in this direction has come largely from Europe, where shortages have made necessary the use of wood as a source of motor fuel, lubricants, cattle fodder, synthetic rubber, anti-freeze, explosives and a wide variety of other materials. Some of these developments will have only a wartime application, but the mere fact that research has been stimulated may mean much to the forest industries of the future.

Canada is actively engaged in such research. The forest production laboratories under the Department of Mines and Resources have added to their pre-war facilities several new laboratories and much new equipment. These include a glue laboratory, an improved wood laboratory, a wood plastics laboratory, some plywood equipment of a semi-commercial size, a wood hydro-

lysis laboratory, a large press for fabricating laminated structural units, equipment for moulding plywood over curved surfaces, two high-frequency electric units for work in the rapid setting of glued structures and for use in the seasoning of special units or assemblies and a considerable amount of ancillary equipment. These additions to the facilities have been useful as a wartime necessity, and their part in the post-war encouragement of the forest industries will be great.

Production Up Since 1939

At present the greatest demand for forest products is still for the old uses. Of the estimated 4,700,000,000 board feet produced last year, 640,000,000 feet went into boxes and crates, 470,000,000 feet were used by the railroads, 175,000,000 feet by essential mines, 60,000,000 feet for miscellaneous purposes, 1,455,000,000 feet for construction and shipbuilding in Canada, and the balance, amounting to about 1,900,000,000 feet, was exported for war use.

Despite all labour shortages and supply and equipment difficulties, production of lumber in Canada since the war began has averaged nearly 1,500,000,000

feet a year more than production averaged in the 10 years prior to the war. This represents an increase of about 40%. Production in 1944 exceeded that of 1943 by approximately 100,000,000 feet, and 1945 production is estimated to show a further increase of 100,000,000 feet. Despite the fact that Canada has been the main source of supply for the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth countries under war conditions, and the fact that consumption of lumber in Canada for military purposes has been tremendous, the industry in addition has been able to supply sufficient lumber to provide a substantial increase in housing construction.

The average number of houses built in Canada in the 10 years prior to the war is estimated at 15,000 a year, while the average number during the war has been 27,000 a year—an increase of 75%. There was enough lumber supplied to construct more houses in 1944 than were ever built in any one year in Canada in the 10 years before the war.

Large Future Demand

If all the sawn lumber and sawn ties are considered together, exports to the United

Kingdom in 1944 were virtually the same as in 1943. On the other hand exports to the United States increased by 152,000,000 board feet, and exports to all other countries, mainly in the British Commonwealth, increased by 44,000,000 feet.

The lumber industry is confronted with a record-breaking volume of orders. Production in 1945 is likely to be approximately 4,850,000,000 board feet. This production is scheduled to come from the provinces approximately as follows:

	Million board feet
Nova Scotia	300
New Brunswick	300
Quebec	1,100
Ontario	600
Manitoba	80
Saskatchewan	90
Alberta	195
British Columbia—in- terior	435
British Columbia—coast	1,750
	<hr/> 4,850 <hr/>

Assuming a post-war production of not less than 4,500,000,000 feet annually, Canada probably can export each year a minimum of 2,000,000,000 feet. For Canadian consumption the making of boxes and crates will require about 400,000,000 feet; mines and railroads, about 600,000,000 feet; new construction and main-

tenance, 1,400,000,000 feet; and the balance of 100,000,000 feet will be used for a wide variety of purposes.

The United Kingdom has already made arrangements to spend about \$140,000,000 for the purchase of 2,400,000,000 feet of Canadian lumber in the two years after the end of hostilities in Europe. In 1940, the year of peak Canadian ocean shipments, exports to the United Kingdom were 1,617,000,000 feet com-

pared to 1,200,000,000 feet expected after the war. Nazi air raids, buzz-bombs and shelling have destroyed more than 1,000,000 homes in the United Kingdom. In addition, homes will have to be built for service personnel returning to the British Isles after the war.

Other allied and British countries will also be embarking on new housing programs, and Canadian lumber is certain to be in large demand.



CANADIANS REGISTER FOR FAMILY ALLOWANCES

CANADIANS will register for family allowances in March by means of registration forms that will be mailed to them to be filled in and signed. The first cash allowances will be paid in July.

Under the Family Allowances Act passed by the House of Commons in 1944 monthly payments will be made to parents of children under 16 years of age to assist in raising those children. It is estimated that 3,500,000 children will be eligible for the

following monthly scale of allowances:

To five years of age, \$5; from six to nine years of age inclusive, \$6; from 10 to 12, \$7, and from 13 to 15, \$8.

In families of more than four children, monthly payments will be reduced as follows:

For the fifth child, \$1; for the sixth and seventh, \$2 each, and for each additional child, \$3. These reduced payments are based on the fact that in large families younger children are able to make use of clothes and other belongings of the older members of the family.

It is estimated that 84% of all children under 16 are dependent on 19% of the gainfully occupied in Canada. The cash allowances which will be paid by cheque each month are to help families in the lower income groups provide their children with better food, clothing and health services.

Family allowances will be administered from regional offices which are being set up in March in the capitals of the provinces where birth registration records are kept.

In order to meet every eventuality, the services of local welfare agencies and social service workers will be enlisted to make certain that the children and not the adults enjoy the benefits of the allowances.

Eligibility

To be eligible for a family allowance a parent must be a member of the armed forces or, if a civilian, his child must have been born in Canada and be living in Canada or, not having been born in Canada, must have lived there for three consecutive years.

While every parent in these categories may apply for a family allowance, the plan was devised

to meet the needs of persons in the lower income groups who are bringing up families. Family allowances are tax free, but no family will benefit by both income tax deductions and family allowances.

Family allowance schemes of either a public or private kind have been established in 34 countries.

Cost of Allowances

It is estimated that in Canada the total cost will be approximately \$200,000,000 a year based on the following tabulation compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Number of children in family allowance age groups—	
0 - 5 years	1,424,913
6 - 9 "	839,722
10 - 12 "	618,369
13 - 15 "	652,930
	<hr/>
	3,535,934

It is further estimated that the average allowance per child will be \$5.96 a month in rural communities, \$6.12 in urban communities, and \$6.04 for all Canada. However, because of the difference in size of rural and urban families, the rural family will average \$16.01 a month, and the urban family \$13.33.

Women

Enlistments to March 1, 1945	
Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service.....	6,606
Canadian Women's Army Corps....	more than 20,000
Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division).....	" " 16,800
Nursing Services.....	3,787
Women doctors in the armed services	58
Total.....	more than 47,251

Navy

Recruiting for the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service came to a formal end February 7, 1945, when the last class of new entries reported to H.M.C.S. *Conestoga* at Galt, Ontario, for their probationary training. Since its first training class of August, 1942, this service had attested 6,606 women into its ranks.

Also in February the last Wren officers' training course sent out 12 newly-commissioned probationary sub-lieutenants from Hardy House at Ottawa.

This does not imply that the work of the Wrens is over, but rather that enough have been recruited and trained to handle the work assigned to them by the Royal Canadian Navy.

Though W.R.C.N.S. has been given no hope of future service

in the Pacific, Wrens are still serving in Newfoundland, the United Kingdom and Ireland with the Canadian navy and on loan to the Royal Navy. After one year or more of overseas service they are eligible for re-drafting to Canada at the discretion of their commanding officers. The first group of five returning Wrens reached Canada in February and will be followed by regular drafts.

In Canada at 50 naval bases and establishments they are carrying on at more than 30 varied jobs for the navy. In preparation for V-day Wrens are taking night school courses, learning handicrafts, studying rehabilitation plans. Recruiting officers have been called in from naval divisions and some are being trained as personnel selection officers to aid in demobiliza-

tion. Surveys are being made to determine in what number and in what order naval personnel will be released.

Army

Canadian Women's Army Corps enlistments to February, 1945, totalled more than 20,000. A policy for transferring members of the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) to the C.W.A.C. was announced by National Defence Headquarters. Wherever possible they are to retain equivalent rank and trades pay. Service in the air force may be counted toward seniority and promotion if a vacancy exists in the army establishment.

Rehabilitation lectures and discussions are becoming increasingly popular. The Canadian Legion Educational Services booklet, "How to Choose Your Post-War Job," a vocational guidance manual, is being distributed by the Directorate of Army Education. Another new service is a series of planned reading courses whereby personnel select a subject which interests them and choose books from a specially prepared list.

At present there are more than 1,200 C.W.A.C. members serv-

ing in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and the United Kingdom. The first C.W.A.C. battle casualties were reported from the western theatre of operations as "injured remaining on duty."

First Protestant chaplain assistants to be appointed to the women's services were commissioned in the C.W.A.C. after completion of the regular officers' training course. Officially described as C.W.A.C. ancillary officers, their duties are similar to those of the male padres except that they may not conduct services.

Disability pensions are being paid to 37 discharged C.W.A.C. members. Under the provision of a recent order-in-council the rates of disability pensions for ex-service women are now the same as for men. Formerly they have been entitled to only four-fifths of the statutory rate based on differences of pay.

In the administrative line two senior C.W.A.C. officers were appointed to the newly established posts of deputy director Canada and deputy director overseas.

The fourth conference of district C.W.A.C. officers was held in Ottawa with the director-

general C.W.A.C. presiding and representatives of the various districts, commands and the Washington, D.C., unit in attendance.

Air Force

Since its organization as an auxiliary service in July, 1941, more than 16,800 women have enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division). Changes in policy in the last four months have resulted in the discharge of many married and some single members. The policy of discharging married women is now on a quota basis. They will be released as it is found their services can be dispensed with. The plan of discharging married women first was decided on as many wished to establish or re-establish their homes. Single women have also been released in some instances on compassionate grounds.

This policy has been the result of the gradual winding up of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and its resultant surplus of women employed in certain trades on training stations across Canada. It was begun on the same basis as that for the discharge of ground crew in the B.C.A.T.P. Women were

enlisted in the first instance to assist in the extensive training program of the R.C.A.F. and now that the training plan is closing on March 31 many women will be released.

This program of discharge does not apply to the same extent to the 1,300 airwomen serving overseas.

Women's Voluntary Services

Voluntary workers are still keeping up the hundreds of war-time projects aimed at providing comforts for the services, organizing war savings stamps and blood donor drives, helping out in every phase of the home front. At the same time there is a definite trend toward transition and reconstruction work. Military hospitals are visited, war brides are cared for, and family allowances offices helped out. For this latter project Prince Edward Island was chosen as the experimental administration unit. Ten thousand application forms for family allowances were distributed through the post office and volunteers have undertaken the huge task of opening the returned forms and doing the preliminary sorting as an aid to the clerical staffs who will do the later stages of the work.

Canadian

RED CROSS CORPS

IN June, 1940, the Canadian Red Cross Society organized the Red Cross Corps. Its purpose was to provide a trained and disciplined body of women wearing an identifying uniform to be available for Red Cross and other forms of national service both in war and peace.

Today more than 6,000 women are enrolled in this corps, and 70 detachments have been established in the larger centres from Halifax to Victoria. A small detachment is in Newfoundland and five hundred more women are serving overseas in Italy, France, Belgium and the United Kingdom. In fact, wherever the Canadian Red Cross carries on its humanitarian service Red Cross Corps workers are in action.

In Canada these women have taken extensive specialized training to fit themselves for the particular duties to which they may be assigned and have voluntarily assumed military disci-

pline to increase their efficiency. They work part or full time, depending on family circumstances; in 1944 alone their work totalled more than 1,300,000 hours. They buy their own uniforms and receive no pay. Women 18 to 45 years of age are enlisted in the corps.

The group is organized under the national corps command and operates through five service sections: transport, nursing auxiliary, office administration, food administration and university training detachments. In smaller centres these services are combined in general detachments for general service. Each section is headed by a national section commandant who is an expert in her line and is responsible for the training of the section. A divisional commandant superintends the work in each province, while a local commandant is in charge of each detachment.

Each member admitted to the corps must fulfill certain quali-



Transport workers deliver cases of blood from clinic to laboratories.

fications as to age and health; must submit to the discipline and training prescribed in the corps manual; must wear the regulation uniform which she purchases herself.

Each service division of the corps has its own identifying uniform, and each member undergoes basic training which consists of military drill, first aid, military law, and, for those

Members of food division prepare tasteful meals in hygienic canteens.



expecting to go overseas, air raid precautions.

Transport

In the transport service this training is augmented by such courses as motor mechanics, stretcher bearing, ambulance procedure, convoy driving and hygiene and sanitation. The work entails driving ambulances, trucks, station wagons and staff cars on such duties as the following: patients from sick bays to military hospitals; supplies to Red Cross groups; heavy shipping of blood donor equipment between warehouses; blood donors to and from clinics; mobile blood clinics; mobile kitchens; meeting troop trains.

Food Section

The purpose of the food administration section is to provide a body of disciplined women who will serve as dietitians, nutritionists, volunteer assistants, cooks and helpers. They take lessons in emergency kitchen work, large quantity cooking and basic nutrition. They work in mobile canteens, lunch rooms for Red Cross workers, in blood donor clinics and as dietitian aides in hospitals and active service canteens.

V.A.D.'s help
over-worked
nurses in civilian
and
military hospitals
in Canada.
Some serve overseas
in Canadian
hospitals and
clubs.
More volunteers
are
urgently needed.



Nursing Auxiliary

Training to become a "V.A.D." (voluntary aide detachment of the nursing auxiliary) includes advanced courses in first aid and home nursing and considerable time on actual hospital duty. This section has been assisting overworked nurses in civilian hospitals, and many members who can serve full time have been called up by the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps to work in military hospitals. Members also do a great deal of hospital visiting and handicraft instruction.

They also work in blood donor clinics, convalescent hospitals for the blind and aid in any emergency relief such as epidemics and fire disasters.

Office Administration

While many women are serving in clerical and secretarial capacities, many more are needed. The members of the office administration service assist in the administration of Red Cross blood donor clinics across the nation, work in local branch offices and military and air force hospital offices, look after information desks and keep prisoners-of-war and supplies records. They maintain libraries in military and air force hospitals and also aid in handicraft instruction.

University Detachment

At the request of university authorities, training detachments have been sponsored by



At Halifax
the
Red Cross Corps
has set up
a
port nursery.
Here
dependents of
service men
are met at
boats and
cared for
until they
leave
by train for
their
new Canadian
homes.

the corps to fit girls for future service in the Red Cross or government auxiliaries. While they are subject to the general regulations governing the corps, the training and discipline are under the control of the university authorities.

Members are required to cover the basic training courses and may then specialize in the advanced training of any section of the corps as local conditions make it desirable.

Dependents of Servicemen

One of the most recent services undertaken by the corps is the care of dependents of service men who come to their new

homes in Canada. V.A.D.'s act as escorting officers on the ships that bear them from their embarkation port in the United Kingdom to Canada. In Halifax, they have set up a port nursery. Here supervision and care of the children are provided to give the tired mothers a chance to recuperate. Children are bathed and fed; their clothes are laundered, and new outfits are supplied when needed. On trains leaving Halifax other corps members act as conducting officers to provide care and assistance for both mothers and children. In the larger cities relatives of the dependents are notified in advance. Trains are met, transportation arranged

and a ready welcome given to these new Canadians.

Overseas Detachment

In December, 1942, an overseas detachment of the corps was organized. There were 18 members in the first group, and now there are more than 500.

For the most part they work in Canadian general hospitals, overseas headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross and in the Maple Leaf clubs, the Ontario Service Club and British Columbia House. They serve as recreational aides, cooks, dietitians, stenographers, V.A.D.'s and drivers.

As welfare workers in the theatres of operations, members of the overseas detachment are serving in Italy, France and Belgium. The first group to leave the United Kingdom landed in North Africa in July, 1943, and proceeded to Sicily the next September. Welfare workers also crossed into France in July, 1944, with the first hospital units after the invasion of Normandy and are now working in base hospitals. They help the nursing sisters write letters for wounded Canadians and distribute comforts. Upon entering

hospital each wounded man receives a full kit bag containing pyjamas, tooth brush and similar necessities.

Many members of the transport section have been lent to the British Red Cross Society as ambulance drivers and are now operating in battle zones as well as in the United Kingdom. Similarly V.A.D.'s have been lent to assist in British hospitals. In addition to those already engaged in this widespread work, more volunteers are needed immediately for home front duty. Necessity and scope are fast widening.

In Italy a cheery Canadian V.A.D. distributes comforts to a wounded soldier.



ESTIMATED INTAKE INTO THE ARMED FORCES*

Officers and Other Ranks and Ratings

[W.R.C.N.S., C.W.A.C. and R.C.A.F. (W.D.) not included]

To September 30, 1944

ARMY

Place of Permanent Residence at Time of Enlistment	Male Population Ages 18 to 45 (See note A)	Enrolments, National Resources Mobilization Act (See note B)		Less Inter- service Transfers and N.R.M.A. Men Enlisted (See note D)		Army Net Total	Royal Canadian Air Force	Total Three Services	Percentage Total Intake to Male Population Ages 18 to 45
		Appointments and Enlistments (See note B)	Enrolments, National Resources Mobilization Act (See note C)	Total	Total				
Prince Edward Is.	19,000	5,629	901	6,530	511	6,019	1,555	8,956	47.1%
Nova Scotia....	123,000	39,782	6,100	45,882	3,474	42,408	7,595	56,877	46.2
New Brunswick..	94,000	29,936	6,815	36,751	3,227	33,524	6,478	42,656	45.4
Quebec.....	699,000	85,183	51,274	136,457	8,529	127,928	23,464	163,430	23.4
Ontario.....	830,000	222,388	43,350	265,738	21,195	244,543	90,919	375,426	45.2
Manitoba.....	159,000	38,752	9,079	47,831	3,681	44,150	20,128	71,844	45.2
Saskatchewan...	191,000	40,991	11,834	52,825	4,112	48,713	21,941	76,921	40.3
Alberta.....	178,000	41,215	9,910	51,125	4,016	47,109	19,592	73,995	41.6
British Columbia	181,000	47,366	10,611	57,977	5,267	52,710	20,482	85,164	47.1
	2,474,000	551,242	149,874	701,116	54,012	647,104	212,154	955,269	38.6%
Outside Canada..	663	5,543	11	5,554	24	5,530	9,444	15,637	
	96,674	556,785	149,885	706,670	54,036	652,634	221,598	970,906	

* Figures of intake do not represent actual strength of the armed services, as they do not take into consideration men discharged for medical or other reasons, personnel pensioned, casualties incurred and other factors.

NOTES:

- A. Population figures for the age group 18 to 45 (as at June 2, 1941) were estimated from summaries of the 1941 census which had been published in five-year and 10-year age groups.
- B. Army appointments and enlistments do not include Reserve Army personnel called out on active service, from time to time, under various general orders.
- C. The above figures of enrolments, National Resources Mobilization Act, include only those men actually documented as N.R.M.A. recruits. Men who reported to training centres or to depots on being called up, but who volunteered immediately and were never documented as N.R.M.A. recruits, are included with appointments and enlistments.
- D. This column consists of men discharged from the army for the purpose of joining the navy (1,658) or air force (10,105) and men enrolled under N.R.M.A. who subsequently volunteered for general service (42,273). No similar deduction has been made from navy or air force enlistments for personnel discharged therefrom to join other services.

Canadian ARMED FORCES

STRENGTH—757,000

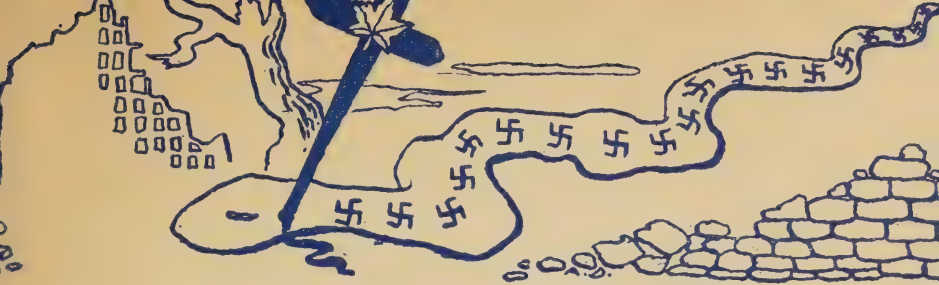
(more than)

	Pre-war	Present
Navy.....	1,700	90,000 (85,000 men, 5,000 women)
Army.....	4,500	465,000 (450,000 men, 15,000 women)
Air Force.....	4,000	202,000 (188,000 men, 14,000 women)
		<hr/>
		757,000
Total.....	10,200	(723,000 men, 34,000 women)

CASUALTIES—87,609

(to January 31, 1945)

	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
Dead or presumed dead.....	1,629	18,062	12,464	32,155
Wounded.....	244	41,778	1,209	43,231
Missing.....	108	1,095	3,144	4,347
Prisoner of war or interned.....	87	5,685	2,104	7,876
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	2,068	66,620	18,921	87,609



Canadian FORCES IN ACTION

DURING the four months from November, 1944, to March, 1945, the First Canadian Army completed clearance of the Scheldt estuary, patrolled the north end of the allies' western front in the Netherlands and Germany and launched a major offensive toward the north German plain to lead off the allies' spring drive into the Reich.

Opening blow of the attack was struck on February 8. The Canadian army pushed south-east from Nijmegen in the Netherlands and in the first phase, which lasted 16 days, fanned out along 20 miles of the Rhine below Emmerich, captured the key communications centres and bastions of Kleve and Goch and advanced 18 miles.

The second phase opened on February 26, and by the end of the month the First Canadian Army held 44 miles of the Rhine left bank, was within 10 miles of the northwest corner of the Ruhr and had taken more than 14,500 prisoners. At the height of the offensive elements of at least 10 German divisions faced the Canadian army. In addition to diverting hundreds of Hitler's best troops from other points along the western German defences and enabling United States armies to begin their assault on the Cologne plain, the First Canadian Army provided a real threat to the vital Ruhr district.

The advance was effected under battle conditions which Canadians are beginning to con-

sider normal. As in the Scheldt campaign, the terrain was a major enemy. Between the Maas and Rhine Rivers the ground was covered with mud and slush several inches thick when it was not completely inundated by floods loosed from the Roer dams. Rain and snow were the order of the day, and the first thaws of winter magnified the difficulties of assault.

Under such circumstances a mechanized drive appeared almost impossible, but the First Canadian Army troops in amphibious vehicles, aptly named buffaloes, ducks and alligators, were able to bring up men, supplies and equipment through mud, snow and water.

It was largely the work of engineers that made the use of mechanized vehicles possible. Night and day the engineers worked to throw Bailey bridges across swollen streams, operate ferry services across the network of canals and rivulets, mark and clear minefields and build railways and airfields.

For his offensive General Crerar, commander of the First Canadian Army, placed his Canadian divisions on the northern sector. They accomplished the advance to the Rhine and, when

German resistance came to an end along the river, struck out for Calcar, next major objective. Strong Nazi counter-attacks employing some of Germany's best troops were hurled against Canadian infantry. At no time was the drive completely halted, and in the last two days of February the Canadians pushed out strongly beyond Calcar and thrust to the heart of Germany's Hochwald Line, last defence barrier before the Ruhr. British troops of the First Canadian Army fought around Kleve and in the central part of the line, while Scottish and Welsh forces handled the southern sector around Goch and Gennep. All along the line tremendous air and artillery barrages preceded each attack and, whenever weather permitted, blasted the way for ground advances.

Planning this offensive was the biggest job so far undertaken by the First Canadian Army headquarters. While the actual fighting troops were augmented by United Kingdom divisions moved under General Crerar's command for this attack, a virtually all-Canadian staff at headquarters drew up all the plans of action.

For more than two years First Canadian Army Headquarters was in the United Kingdom. In July, 1944, it moved to the continent. Its officers have been trained at the British Staff College in Camberley, England, or at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario.

Some idea of the extent of planning necessary to launch an offensive of such magnitude can be gained from the preparations and material needed — and supplies constitute only one phase. At least 100 miles of new roads were built and 400 miles reconditioned before the assault could begin. This work required 63,000 tons of gravel and stone, 36,000 logs and 1,088 tons of bridging materials. Men and materials were brought up for the attack in 35,000 vehicles which used 1,300,000 gallons of gasoline. Of the 1,400 big guns used, one-third were heavy, the remainder super-heavy. Enough ammunition (of 350 different types) was used to make a pile five feet high and 30 miles long. Pre-attack photographs, together with those taken during the assault, required 30 tons of paper. In the early days of the offensive

a record 10-mile-long smoke screen was laid that used 1,100 tons of chemicals.

Scheldt campaign—Field Marshal Montgomery called the Scheldt campaign “the finest operation of the western front.” General Eisenhower said, “The Canadian and British armies did a splendid and aggressive piece of work.” Prime Minister Churchill spoke of “episodes of marvellous gallantry and great feats of arms” in the Scheldt battle which cost approximately 40,000 Canadian and British casualties.

Even after the winding 50-mile Scheldt had been cleared to open the way to Antwerp, there remained the tremendous engineering job of cleaning out enemy mines, dredging and keeping the channel open to allied shipping. By the end of November, 1944, Prime Minister Churchill was able to tell the world that the great harbor was in use and that supplies were streaming to the allied armies on the western front. By early December the ports of Rouen and Le Havre were also completely restored and handling more tonnage than before the war. These ports were liberated by the First Canadian Army in its drive toward the Netherlands.

In the bitter month-long Scheldt campaign at least 18 Canadian infantry regiments, one reconnaissance regiment and some tank units took part. Although all combat units were in action, it was mainly an infantry struggle. In recognition of his skilful leadership in this campaign as well as the campaigns in France and Belgium, the rank of full general was conferred on the First Canadian Army's Commander. General Crerar is the sixth Canadian and fourth in the Canadian army to hold this rank.

Summing up the work of the First Canadian Army since it entered its first great battle as an army in France on August 7, 1944, General Crerar said in his Christmas message:

"It has fought forward some 450 miles throughout France, Belgium and Holland. It has met and defeated either in whole or in part 59 enemy divisions, of which 11 were SS (Elite Corps) and Panzer type and 48 were infantry and other types. It has captured from the enemy nearly 120,000 prisoners. It has a right to be proud of its record."

Between closing the Scheldt campaign and the announcement on November 28 that the First Canadian Army was fighting east of Nijmegen and that it had already established a toehold in

Germany, there was no news of Canadian activities; and until the Canadians' offensive was launched in February, only brief skirmishes were reported.

The Canadians were having a rest—but it was a fitful rest punctuated by patrol activity, minor encounters with German units, night-time forays into enemy positions. Commando units raided German-held Schouwen Island, north of Walcheren in the Scheldt; Canadian reconnaissance troops and tanks wiped out a German force of between 40 and 50 men who crossed the Maas River about 14 miles above Nijmegen; the last enemy bridgehead south of the Maas was destroyed.

During the period of restless inactivity other Canadians took a small part in helping block and beat back the German salient into Belgium. Canadian paratroops of the Sixth Airborne Division were dropped behind German lines in the Ardennes forest. Here their main task was to pursue the enemy and make long patrols deep into Nazi positions. Four companies of the Canadian Forestry Corps were felling timber in the Ardennes when word came of the German attack. They were

picked up by a United States truck convoy and organized into parties for patrol and defence duties.

Dramatic stories of the pre-D-day activities of a group of French-Canadians who ventured deep into France to fight and hide with the Maquis were released during December. Dropped by parachute at night, many of them several months before the invasion, they circulated among the Maquis and helped organize them and prepare for liberation. The risks they ran were tremendous, the price paid for their successes high. Three-quarters of them are still missing. All earned from French authorities the Croix de Guerre with palm and the Croix de Resistance.

In Italy—Except for the first week the First Canadian Corps in Italy was inactive during November but in December the Canadians swung into action in the Adriatic sector of the British Eighth Army's front. On December 8 it was announced that Lieutenant-General Charles Foulkes had succeeded Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns as commander of the First Canadian Corps.

At the end of December General Foulkes summed up the month's activities:

"You have cleared the enemy from more than 145 square miles since December 1 in Italy. You have forced the enemy from three strong natural defence lines, liberated the city of Ravenna, four towns, 30 villages and nearly 1,000 smaller inhabited places and you materially assisted in the capture of Faenza. . . In addition to opening more than 200 miles of road, sappers have erected more than half a mile of bridging. Many of the bridges were completed under mortar and artillery fire.

"Signals men have laid 2,600 miles of field cable, providing communications without which control of the battle would have been impossible. Despatch riders have delivered no less than 28,000 packets since December 1."

From a bridgehead over the Montone River about 11 miles southwest of Ravenna, the Canadians smashed quickly forward to that city. In a three-pronged drive they took Ravenna after a three-day battle, cut the Ravenna-Ferrara highway and advanced to the Lamone River, next water barrier on their way to the Po. The mud-soaked and marshy roads, in many places blown to bits, could not support vehicles and the advance had to be made entirely on foot. Allied headquarters described the encirclement of Ravenna as "brilliant" and "magnificent".

War

NOVEMBER



R.C.N. frigate—one of newer escort vessels.



"W.D.'s" shovel English snow from Nissen hut.



Nov. 1. Canadian and British troops land on Walcheren Island. General A. G. L. McNaughton becomes minister of national defence on resignation of Hon. J. L. Ralston.

Nov. 2. Greece entirely free of German troops. Trade Minister MacKinnon named Canadian representative on United Maritime Council.

Nov. 3. Flushing taken, Zeebrugge cleared by First Canadian Army. Announced that Canadian frigates *Saint John* and *Swansea* joined in destruction of U-boat. Appointment of Major-General G. B. Chisholm and Dr. George F. Davidson as deputy ministers in Department of National Health and Welfare.

Nov. 7. British troops of Canadian First Army seize Middleburg on Walcheren Island. President Roosevelt re-elected for fourth term.

Nov. 8. Lieutenant-General Stuart, chief of staff in Canadian Military Headquarters, London, retires.

Nov. 9. Moerdijk falls to Polish troops of First Canadian Army. Last Germans south of Maas River cleared out.

Nov. 10. Remaining defenders of Walcheren Island surrender to First Canadian Army.

Nov. 12. British naval force, including H.M.C.S. *Algonquin*, destroys nine of 11 German vessels off Norway. German battleship *Tirpitz* sunk.

Nov. 14. Announced that Major-General Charles Foulkes commands Canadian Second Division in Netherlands.

Canadian infantry board
"Alligator" in Holland.

Diary

Nov. 16. Beginning of winter offensive against western Germany by six allied armies along 300-mile front from Netherlands to Alps.

Nov. 17. Commander of First Canadian Army, H. D. G. Crerar, made full general. Appointment announced of Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon as Canadian ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg and H. L. Keenleyside as ambassador to Mexico.

Nov. 18. Aircraft Detection Corps in Canada and Newfoundland disbanded. Plan announced for home leave for troops overseas five years.

Nov. 21. Week-long Commonwealth and Empire conference on radio for civil aviation ends in Ottawa.

Nov. 22. Canadian Parliament opens special session on overseas reinforcement issue.

Nov. 23. Order-in-council passed to send up to 16,000 N.R.M.A. men overseas. Air Minister Power resigns from cabinet.

Nov. 26. Major David V. Currie, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, awarded Victoria Cross.

Nov. 28. Announced that Canadians on German soil east of Nijmegen. Chaudière Regiment first Canadians into Germany since World War I.

Nov. 29. Prime Minister Churchill announces Antwerp in operation again.



Canadians drive enemy from German village.



Nazis captured on own soil by Canadians.

DECEMBER

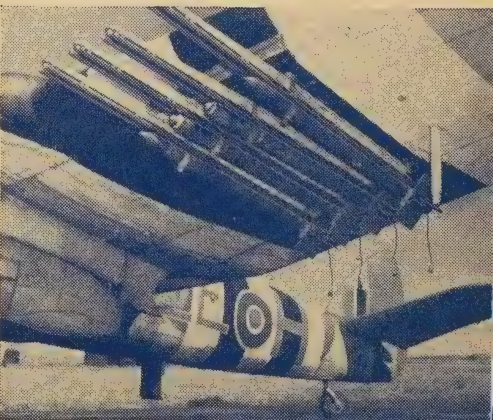
Dec. 2. British Eighth Army opens new drive on Po Valley.

Dec. 3. Beginning of Greek riots.

Dec. 5. Ravenna falls to Canadians with British Eighth Army.

Dec. 7. Canadians take Mezzano, railway junction six miles past Ravenna.

Deadly rockets of Beau-
fighter — R.C.A.F. patrol.



War



Canadian ski troops cross mountain in Italy.



R.C.A.F. scores hit on *sperrbrecher* off France.



Dec. 8. Major-General P. J. Montague appointed chief of staff at Canadian Military Headquarters in London with acting rank of lieutenant-general. Lieutenant-General Foulkes appointed commander of First Canadian Corps in Italy.

Dec. 10. Canadians storm Lamone River defences in Italy.

Dec. 15. R.C.A.F. completes first year of ferrying mail to men overseas. United States forces in Pacific land on Mondoro Island in Philippines.

Dec. 16. L. B. Pearson, minister in Canadian embassy in Washington, appointed new Canadian ambassador to United States to succeed Hon. Leighton McCarthy, resigned. German army launches mighty counter-offensive on 60-mile front against United States First Army line south of Aachen.

Dec. 17. German army reinvades Belgium and Luxembourg to depth of 18 miles with greatest show of Luftwaffe since Battle of Britain.

Dec. 19. Private E. A. Smith, New Westminster, British Columbia, wins Victoria Cross.

Dec. 22. Canadian troops of British Eighth Army capture Bagnacavallo on Senio River. Federal government announces emergency shelter regulations to meet housing demands in congested areas of Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver and Victoria. German offensive 40 miles across Belgium in seven days.

Dec. 26. Canadians capture Rossetta, 10 miles northwest of Ravenna.

Dec. 28. German offensive brought to halt within two miles of Meuse.

Canadians and British still dig out Nazis at Dunkirk.

Diary

JANUARY

Jan. 2. Canadian butter ration reduced to about six ounces per person per week. R.C.A.F. fliers score record day for Canadian squadrons with 42 German planes downed.

Jan. 4. Canadian troops of British Eighth Army capture Conventello in Po Valley.

Jan. 5. Canadians troops of Eighth Army take Sant'Alberto.

Jan. 7. Canadians drive to Adriatic north of Ravenna.

Jan. 12. Revenue Minister Gibson appointed acting air minister.

Jan. 13. Announced that Canadians of British Sixth Airborne Division helped smash enemy Ardennes drive.

Jan. 15. No. 1 and No. 3 training commands amalgamated with headquarters at R.C.A.F. station, Trenton, Ontario.

Jan. 17. Canadians in Netherlands make local attacks northeast of Nijmegen. Russians take Warsaw, enter Krakow in great winter offensive.

Jan. 18. Announced that Canada agrees to accept interim air agreement drawn up at international civil aviation conference at Chicago.

Jan. 19. Canadians repulse three attacks northwest of Nijmegen.

Jan. 21. Hungary signs armistice.

Jan. 22. New Ledo-Burma Road to China officially declared open to military traffic.

Jan. 26. Finance Minister Ilsley announces availability of loans under National Housing Act, 1944. At New York conference new agreement signed by which Trans-Canada Air Lines will operate additional routes to United States.

Wren learns navigation from seaman she replaces.



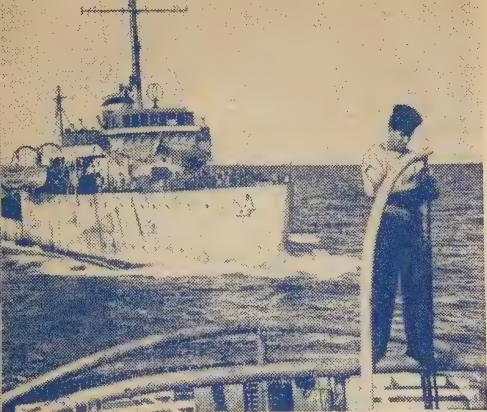
New Mark XVIII Mosquito is death to U-boats



Alberta overseas votes are cast in Belgium



War



Minesweeper *H.M.C.S. Clayoquot* before sinking.



Clayoquot's survivors rescued by R.C.N. corvette.



Jan. 30. Announce *H.M.C.S. Clayoquot* sunk.

Jan. 31. Canadian and British troops complete elimination of last German bridgehead over Maas River north of Tilburg. Canadian Parliament prorogued until February 28.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 1. Registration day in Prince Edward Island for family allowances.

Feb. 5. Garfield Case, Progressive Conservative, defeats Defence Minister McNaughton and Air Vice-Marshal A. E. Godfrey, C.C.F. candidate, in Grey North by-election. Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Yalta in Crimea.

Feb. 6. General MacArthur announces fall of Manila. Stalin confirms Oder River in Silesia crossed on 50-mile front.

Feb. 7. Great aerial bombardment of area between Maas and Rhine northeast of First Canadian Army positions.

Feb. 8. First Canadian Army opens new offensive southeast of Nijmegen.

Feb. 11. Canadian Army 10 miles into Siegfried Line.

Feb. 12. First Canadian Army takes Kleve. Big Three conference ends.

Feb. 13. Conquest of Budapest completed after 49 days of fighting. Canadians of First Canadian Army enter Griethausen less than one mile from Rhine.

Feb. 14. Dresden bombed by British, Canadian, United States air forces in support of Soviet advance.

Feb. 15. Cottbus, 12 miles in front of Russian army, bombed in greatest non-stop air attack of war. Canadian Civil Defence Committee disbanded.

Canadian corporal sees war-long dream come true.

Diary

Feb. 18. Sugar ration cut two pounds per year to 24 pounds for individual Canadians.

Feb. 19. Proposed new air routes between Canada and United States announced. Canadian gasoline ration remains unchanged for 1945. Invasion of Iwo Jima, 750 miles from Tokyo.

Feb. 21. First Canadian Army drives 18 miles since beginning of offensive two weeks earlier.

Feb. 22. Prorogation of Parliament extended to March 31. Canadian infantry occupy Moyland, two miles northwest of Calcar. Greatest simultaneous air assault in history—10,000 allied sorties flown before dusk; almost half planes continent-based.

Feb. 23. Poznan, centre of nine railroads in Poland, falls to Russians. Announcement of arrival in Australia of Canadian signals unit. Turkey declares war on Axis.

Feb. 25. Canada's international broadcasting services formally inaugurated from short-wave station at Sackville, New Brunswick.

Feb. 26. New Canadian offensive moves $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles toward Hochwald Line. Greatest daylight air raid of history drops 3,000 tons of bombs on Berlin.

Feb. 27. Canadians take Calcar, Uedem and Keppeln in drive towards Rhine.

Feb. 28. First Canadian Army takes 14,500 prisoners since beginning of offensive, February 8. Canadian army holds 44 miles along Rhine.

H.M.C.S. *Iroquois* surgeon appraises blood plasma.



R.C.N. officer greeted by F.F.I. off Brittany.



Canadian dental corps with R.C.A.F., Iceland.



The turbulent Lamone River, 50 feet wide and with an opposite shore some 40 feet high, was crossed with the support of aerial bombardment and a thundering barrage from Canadian guns which hurled 402 tons of explosives into enemy positions. Two bridgeheads were established and joined, and the Canadians pushed onto the communications town of Bagnacavallo. From here the Germans withdrew over the Senio River.

During January and February the Canadians were engaged in no major activity but were on continuous patrol duty and countless minor skirmishes. One German bridgehead thrown across the Senio river was broken up by them in mid-January.

The fighting along the Senio has been likened to the Arielli River campaign just after the victory of Ortona in 1943. In the miserable winter weather, with the thermometer often below zero or, when there is a thaw, ankle-deep slush and mud underfoot, the Canadians are generally within grenade range of the Germans and must maintain constant vigil against the enemy.

Farther east and near the Adriatic the Canadians have

been busy clearing the area between Ravenna and the Comacchio Lagoon and tangling with enemy patrols. They have gradually pushed through German defences.

One Canadian unit in Italy, the First Canadian Armored Brigade, although under First Canadian Corps headquarters for long-range administration, has never fought under its command; but it has been in actual contact with the enemy longer than any other Canadian formation and possibly longer than any other unit of the Eighth Army. Between May and November it came under the command of or fought in support of 10 successive divisions, one of them three times. In the push toward the Lombardy plain it supported three divisions at once. Fighting with the United States Fifth Army, its immediate battle colleagues since last winter have been Indian and British troops of the 13th British Corps. It was this Canadian brigade that shared in the advance on Florence, the crossing of the Arno River, the mountain drive toward the Lombardy plain.

Since December 1943, Canadians in Italy have advanced 190

miles through some of the most difficult terrain of this war.

Some of the major difficulties in the advance on the Lombardy plain have been the countless drainage ditches, irrigation canals, streams and rivers that all require bridging before they can be crossed. A Canadian-invented portable infantry bridge was given its first tryout in the Lamone crossing. It comes in 15-foot sections, is easily put together, can span even a 90-foot stream, weighs only 160 pounds and, when erected in double sections, can support a jeep. It can also be dismantled quickly and all the parts stowed in a single three-ton truck or on two jeep trailers.

More details have now been released about the Canadian-devised system of laying airstrips which has become particularly popular with United States engineers. (See CANADA AT WAR, September, 1944, page 43). Using prefabricated bituminous surfacing known as PBS, it is possible to lay an airfield overnight. The material comes in rolls resembling roofing paper and is waterproof. A special machine nicknamed the "stamp licker" unrolls the surfacing, applies a solvent which cements

the strips together, places them at the rate of four miles an hour.

Late in 1943 a party of Canadian engineers was sent to India where it used PBS to prepare several weatherproof airfields. This process has been a great success against the Japanese. Experts say it has had a greater influence on the war than the German V-2 weapon.

Air Force

During the four months from November, 1944, to March, 1945, Canadian and other allied planes continued to pound German industrial and communications centres. Raids of mounting intensity were made toward the end of February, and on many nights all Canadian heavy bomber squadrons were represented. During February the Canadian fliers also resumed daylight attacks over the Reich.

To interfere with enemy reinforcement movements and troop withdrawals along the western front, main targets in the later weeks were rail centres. The last week of February was a record for Canadians participating in the great allied air offensive against Germany's railway system. More than 40% of their 1,700 sorties were rail

interdiction missions, and 160 rail cuts were achieved during the week. On February 24 R.C.A.F. Typhoons made 12 rail cuts with 1,000-pound bombs in the area northwest of the Rhine.

R.C.A.F. planes were active in the air bombardment that preceded the First Canadian Army's offensive at the beginning of February. Before each advance there has been the closest co-ordination between ground and air forces. During the December-January battle of the Belgian bulge, Canadian planes flew in support of the United States armies. Canadian patrols, based for the most part on the continent, served as advance protection against German fighters and harassed the enemy transportation and communications system.

From a modest beginning as a small force of twin-engined bombers and two squadrons of Halifaxes in January, 1943, the Canadian bomber group now has its full complement of squadrons which are entirely equipped with heavy bombers, a growing proportion of them Canadian-built. In October, 1944, the Canadian bomber group broke the record for the largest force of four-

engined bombers ever despatched by any group on any target in the history of the Royal Air Force bomber command. During 1944 the group flew 25,354 operational sorties and dropped 86,505 tons of bombs, compared with 7,355 sorties and 13,639 tons of bombs in 1939.

The British Second Tactical Air Force is now more than 50% Canadian in personnel. One of the two principal fighter groups is made up largely of R.C.A.F. fighter squadrons, including two all-Canadian Spitfire wings and one Typhoon fighter-bomber wing. Each of the Spitfire wings by January had topped the 200 mark in German aircraft destroyed since D-day. Thus they were the highest scoring wings of the tactical air force. One Canadian wing by January 25, 1945, had knocked out 254 enemy aircraft since D-day. The night fighting group includes two all-Canadian Mosquito squadrons which, with a combined bag of nearly 100 German aircraft, are the highest scoring nightfighter squadrons since D-day. By the end of 1944, strength of the R.C.A.F. overseas, including all ranks and categories, was approximately 70,000.

R.C.A.F. planes took part in a raid on Dresden on February 13 when for the first time allied planes based in England and western Europe flew across the continent to bomb in support of the Russian ground forces.

After examination of photographic evidence of the Lancaster attack on the German battleship, the *Admiral von Tirpitz*, on November 12, it was determined that a Canadian dropped the first bomb and scored a direct hit on the ship.

Canadian pilots make up part of an R.A.F. meteorological squadron at Reykjavik airport in Iceland. This squadron makes two westerly 500-mile flights each 24 hours to bring back weather data for planes on U-boat patrol or a transport flight. As weather out of Iceland is particularly variable, the job is an important and often dangerous one.

The northland area out of Edmonton is also making valuable use of meteorological services which include weather reports from a network of stations throughout the northwest. Here, too, weather conditions vary greatly, and now all planes are briefed on the weather before they take off on flight.

A senior air staff officer of the Canadian Bomber Group overseas was one of the first pilots to experiment with the new master-bomber technique—a system developed by the Pathfinder Group whose task it is to go in on the target first and illuminate it for planes that follow. It is up to the master-bomber to call off an attack if he feels that the target cannot be marked correctly because of atmospheric conditions or that civilians are being exposed to unnecessary risks. This group has had wide experience in flights over Europe in recent months, particularly when bombs are being dropped close to allied troops.

In December, 1944, Air Force Headquarters revealed details of one of the best-kept secrets of the war—the Franks Flying Suit, which eliminates blackout in high-speed flying. Invented in 1939 by Wing Commander William R. Franks, O.B.E., it was developed by the R.C.A.F. and the Banting Institute at the University of Toronto. The “F.F.S.” provides pressure against the pilot’s body so that when sharp turns at high speeds increase the pull of gravity, a corresponding force

from the suit balances pressure inside and out and permits the normal flow of blood to the brain.

Overseas Mail Squadron—On December 31 the R.C.A.F. Overseas Mail Squadron completed its first year of service. The first route went from Ottawa to Prestwick, Scotland; at the end of the year there were six separate routes which include stops in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, North Africa, Tunisia and Egypt. Trans-Atlantic runs are made twice weekly, and Canadian troop mail originating in the United Kingdom is also taken to the various European and Near East war theatres. Canadian casualties are carried on return trips to United Kingdom bases. During the year nearly 2,000,000 pounds of overseas mail, representing approximately 120,000,000 letters, were flown. This accounts for 95% of the cargoes.

Navy

Shipping losses in the Atlantic and submarine sinkings point up the fact that the war's longest battle still goes on. The convoying of supply ships and the search for U-boats still provide the largest job for the Royal Canadian Navy.

On February 13 a U-boat kill on a north Atlantic all-Canadian convoy escort route by the corvette *St. Thomas* was announced. After contact was made H.M.C.S. *Seacliff* joined the hunt. Credit for an earlier probable sinking was divided among the frigate *Dunver*, the corvette *Hespeler* and a Royal Air Force Sunderland flying boat. The attack followed the familiar pattern of anti-submarine operations—contact picked up, depth charges dropped, a long vigil, more attacks with depth charges which finally bring the sub to the surface. The next day in daylight the frigate H.M.C.S. *Nene* did most of the work in another U-boat attack with the *Dunver* and the *Hespeler*.

In November, 1944, it was announced that the frigates *Saint John* and *Swansea* had collaborated in the destruction of a German submarine. It was the third time the *Swansea* had been in at the kill in an anti-U-boat battle.

Canadian ships have been participating in offensive action against German shipping off the Norwegian coast. In December it was announced that the Cana-

dian destroyers H.M.C.S. *Algonquin* and *Sioux* had joined Royal Navy ships in an effective attack on German supply ships during severe weather conditions. The Germans are still harassing allied convoys on the Murmansk run. In February the British Admiralty announced that during one trip U-boats and torpedo planes made a determined attempt to stop the convoy, but were unsuccessful. Two U-boats were sunk and two more possibly damaged. Vessels of the R.C.N. participated in the operation.

While Canadian ships have attacked the enemy with continued efforts the U-boat is still a powerful menace. On February 13 Navy Minister Macdonald stated:

"There have been sinkings on this side, but I would point out that the losses in 1944 were less than in 1943 and the losses in 1943 were very much less than those in 1942."

Enemy submarines, now provided with an undersea breathing apparatus and improved high speed engines, are able to range further and for a considerably longer time from home base. These long-range raiders have been active off the eastern coast of Canada in recent months.

The Bangor class minesweeper H.M.C.S. *Clayoquot* was tor-

pedoed and sunk off the coast of Nova Scotia, Naval Service Headquarters announced on January 31. It was the third Canadian minesweeper and 20th Canadian warship to be lost in the war. In addition to the *Clayoquot*, one Canadian merchant ship and four merchant ships of other nationalities were sunk off the Nova Scotia coast within a period of 22 days. Including the eight men from the minesweeper, 36 men were lost, many of whom were Canadian merchant seamen.

The *Fort Thompson*, 10,000-ton cargo ship, was torpedoed in the St. Lawrence on November 2, 1944.

Loss of the R.C.N. corvette H.M.C.S. *Shawinigan* while on operational duty in the north Atlantic was announced on December 8. Of the ship's complement of seven officers and 83 ratings, the bodies of five were recovered and identified. The others are reported missing. *Shawinigan* was the ninth Canadian corvette lost. Since commissioning in September, 1941, it had been continually busy as one of the "work horses" of the navy's escort and patrol fleet.

On January 31 came news of the ramming of the Canadian-

manned frigate H.M.C.S. *Teme* by a Royal Navy aircraft carrier in the Bay of Biscay. *Teme* had had contact with the enemy and had dropped several patterns of depth charges. Then it was assigned to screen the aircraft carrier. In the darkness the carrier crashed into the afterside of the frigate's bridge. The ship held and by dint of excellent seamanship was able to be towed to port.

In December a story of pre-D-day naval operations was released. Beginning in March, 1944, flotillas of anti-submarine craft were gathered from the Royal Navy's western approaches group and from the R.C.N.'s Atlantic convoy squadrons. Corvettes, frigates and destroyers joined the battle. The two most difficult phases of the operations were to seal off the English Channel so that U-boats already in the French ports could not be reinforced and then to destroy these U-boats. From this greatest mass U-boat slaughter in history the losses were light. The greatest casualty for Canada was the sinking of the destroyer H.M.C.S. *Athabaskan* in the early stages of the operations.

Another D-day story revealed only in December was the rescue

by the frigate *Swansea* of eight men who were aboard a sinking "mulberry"—a great concrete caisson used in the prefabricated harbors which were towed to Normandy shortly after D-day. By extremely good seamanship the *Swansea* managed to come close to the mulberry and take the men off safely.

New ships—During 1944 there were produced in Canadian shipyards 152 vessels for the Royal Canadian Navy; they ranged from the latest frigates, corvettes and Algerines to auxiliaries of 19 types. Not included in the total was an assortment of smaller craft built in Canada's east coast yards.

Recruiting—In 1945 recruiting for the R.C.N. was resumed at the rate of 300 a month. In a statement the navy minister indicated that Canada might maintain a heavy ship navy in peacetime, with a complement of 15,000 men, compared with the pre-war establishment of half a dozen such ships and 1,700 men.

Air Training Plan To End

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan will come to an end on March 31, 1945, as scheduled. Certain operational

training units are to be retained for Canadian purposes, but after March 31 they will continue as R.C.A.F. schools, not as part of the B.C.A.T.P. A shadow training scheme to provide for any emergency or unfavorable developments of the air war will

be retained in a state of readiness. Several schools will keep skeleton training staffs and air-dromes ready to operate at full strength at short notice.

Overall production by the B.C.A.T.P. to March 31, 1945, is:

	Air Crew	Ground Crew	Total
Canadian (R.C.A.F.)	70,619	93,178	163,797
Others	58,222	2,277	60,499
TOTAL	128,841	95,455	224,296

Staff of British Commonwealth Training Plan Air utilized

in training at the peak of activities:

	Air Crew	Ground Crew	Total
R.C.A.F.	6,923	62,830	69,753
Royal Air Force, Royal Australian Air Force, Royal New Zealand Air Force and civilians	19,310	12,355	31,665
TOTAL	26,233	75,185	101,418

Recent and future air crew graduates who have not received operational training in Canada will be given a month's notice, released from active service and transferred to the reserve. While on the reserve they will remain officers and airmen and during hostilities will be liable for recall. If recalled they will receive any necessary refresher training.

Flying instructors and other air crew who have not had overseas service and who, because of

age or limited medical category, cannot be employed on operations overseas, will be released and transferred to the reserve. Air crew who have completed a tour of operations will be given the option of returning to civilian life. Those desiring to remain in the service and who are not required or are not medically fit for operational or flying training duties will, after a period of administrative training, replace officers on the non-flying list wherever it is practical.

The Military Call-Up

THE table on pages 76 and 77 gives a breakdown of Canada's manpower which comprises the age and marital classes designated under National Selective Service mobilization regulations. The total of 1,801,835 represents the outside number of men liable for service under Canada's wartime military call-up at November 25, 1944.

Mobilization Procedure

The military call-up was instituted in 1940. In that summer Parliament passed the National Resources Mobilization Act, which is usually referred to as N.R.M.A. This is the statute which has provided the authority to the governor-in-council for the calling up of men for compulsory military training. Up to December 1, 1942, administration of the military call-up was under the Department of National War Services, but at that date it was transferred to the Department of Labour, where it has since remained. Since the time of the transfer the regulations under which the

call-up has operated have been known as the National Selective Service mobilization regulations.

Reduced to simple terms, the procedure adopted to fulfill the intent of the N.R.M.A. in relation to calling men up for military service follows these lines:

1. For administrative convenience Canada was divided into 13 districts (known as mobilization divisions).
2. In each division there is a registrar who is the administrative officer for the regulations.
3. In each division there is a mobilization board which has final authority to pass upon applications for postponement of military training in the case of men in the division who are about to be called up.
4. By proclamation classes of men have been "designated," that is, made subject to call-up, from time to time. Designation has been by age groups and marital status.

5. The registrar has been provided with copies of registration cards for all men resident in the division who may become callable. These registration cards arise out of the national registration of all residents of Canada, 16 years and over, which, beginning in August, 1940, has been maintained since.
6. Objectives of the call-up in point of numbers progressed and varied from time to time with requisitions received from the army. To fill these requisitions registrars notify men resident in their divisions, who are in classes already designated, to report for medical examination. This means that a prospect for the call-up would be sent order-medical examination. When notified, the man is required to report for medical examination almost immediately, although within 14 days of the notice he may apply to his mobilization board for postponement.
7. Depending on army needs, his medical category and

whether the man is granted a postponement (if he has made application) the registrar next sends the man order-military training. This order gives the man about a week to report to the army.

8. At any time during the call-up process it has been open to the man to volunteer for duty with any branch of the armed services. This practice has presented difficulties in keeping records, since the registrar was not always notified or was not notified immediately if a man enlisted. The result was that many men were still carried as "prospects" in the registrars' files when actually they were already serving with the forces.

The designation of classes began at September 11, 1940. In the first instance designations were restricted to men who were "unmarried" at July 15, 1940. "Unmarried" here refers to single men as well as to men divorced, judicially separated or widowed and without child. Gradually, after beginning in the lower age groups, all unmarried men born in any year from 1902 to 1923

ANALYSIS OF

Who Comprise the Age

DESIGNATED UNDER NATIONAL SELECTIVE

By Administrative Divisions

	London	Toronto	Kingston	Port Arthur	Montreal	Quebec
Armed forces (not including men in the forces at the time of registration in 1940 who were still serving at November 25, 1944).....	57,785	173,877	48,099	12,452	99,057	28,782
Men applying and on postponement.....	17,185	32,524	19,036	1,215	49,077	33,854
Unfit for front line combatant duty, i.e., active service, and includes "P3" "C" "D" "E"-"ER" categories and rejections on enlistment.....	34,192	89,205	32,461	8,023	157,450	73,923
Not yet sent order-military training.....	1,201	1,796	322	58	2,120	452
Not yet sent order-medical examination.....	8	1	57	4	1,100	1,210
Sent orders—time limit not expired.....	654	2,467	805	137	12,220	5,668
Not yet 18½ years of age but born in 1926.....	4,002	9,402	3,704	634	14,017	6,593
Not available, i.e., outside Canada, not acceptable, deceased, in jail, reserve army, etc.....	1,483	4,642	959	1,208	3,912	2,666
Statutory exceptions, i.e., clergy, police, enemy aliens, etc.....	865	3,865	1,386	608	9,131	2,139
Over age.....	1,298	5,256	762	734	7,105	5,863
Not accounted for.....	491	3,838	400	144	15,747	6,396
Total.....	119,164	326,873	107,991	25,217	370,936	167,546

Note: This analysis, prepared by the mobilization section of National Selective Service, has been

MANPOWER

and Marital Classes

SERVICE MOBILIZATION REGULATIONS

as of November 25, 1944

Halifax	Saint John	Char-lotte-town	Winni-peg	Van-couver	Regina	Ed-monton	TOTAL	
							Number	Per cent
39,703	30,911	5,951	55,976	60,525	61,614	56,123	730,855	40.6
11,456	12,115	2,889	16,289	13,185	30,602	26,097	265,524	14.7
32,364	20,296	3,772	30,928	37,516	31,203	30,869	582,202	32.3
754	957	149	101	1,240	2,812	604	12,566	0.7
171	91	7	38	883	217	68	3,855	0.2
729	883	42	584	872	354	912	26,327	1.5
3,271	2,753	512	2,939	4,579	5,866	4,572	62,844	3.5
2,300	915	153	2,808	3,067	1,551	2,308	27,972	1.5
454	386	104	889	1,446	1,671	1,876	24,820	1.4
1,299	133	73	2,020	3,183	3,000	2,605	33,331	1.9
531	293	8	465	1,695	873	658	31,539	1.7
93,032	69,733	13,660	113,037	128,191	139,763	126,692	1,801,835	100.0

verified by a firm of chartered accountants on the instruction of the minister of labour.

(who had reached the age of 19) became callable by September 30, 1942.

It was not until December 15, 1942, that any married men were designated. At that time designation was extended to cover married men as well as unmarried, if born from 1917 to 1923 and if 19 years old. Subsequent proclamations extended the age limits for married men who were declared callable to those born from 1913 to 1926—that is to say, all men in these age groups, regardless of marital status, finally became callable providing they have attained the age of 18 years and six months.

As a result of altered policy on the part of the army, while men unmarried at July 15, 1940, continued to be callable if born from 1902 to 1912, the procedure was altered in November, 1943, to omit the further call of men who have reached the age of 38 years.

The 13 mobilization divisions already referred to do not correspond identically to the military districts. Each division is known by a letter and also by the city in which the registrar is located. In the case of the provinces, other than Ontario and Quebec, the entire province constitutes the division. In

Ontario and Quebec the provinces are divided, with adjacent parts assigned to the city which gives its name to the division.

The divisions are: A—London; B—Toronto; C—Kingston; D—Port Arthur; E—Montreal; F—Quebec; G—Halifax; H—Saint John; I—Charlottetown; J—Winnipeg; K—Vancouver; M—Regina; N—Edmonton.

Analysis of Total "Pool"

The grand total of 1,801,835 men is the total shown by the national registration in the several age and marital classes designated up to November 25, 1944; in other words, this is the total callable manpower "pool" under the N.R.M.A. and the National Selective Service mobilization regulations. Those men already in the forces and still serving were not registered under the national registration in 1940 and therefore are not included in the "pool."

The explanation of the left-hand headings in the tabulation on pages 76 and 77 is as follows:

Armed Forces—The 730,855 shown is the total number of callable men in the designated classes who joined the armed services—minus any who after discharge

had become callable once more. However, men in the forces at the time of registration in 1940, still serving, are not included.

Men Applying and on Postponement—The total of 265,524 includes a fairly small number of men whose applications for postponement were pending at the date the table was made up. It also includes all men on postponement at November 25, 1944, some of whom are no doubt in medical categories below those acceptable to the army. Virtually all on postponement have been postponed because of the essentiality of their occupations in Canada's wartime economy. For instance, about 160,000 of those on postponement were workers in the agricultural industry.

Unfit for Active Service — This total of 582,202 covers men below the medical category acceptable to the army.

Not Yet Sent Order-Military Training—This item of 12,566 accounts for those who had been medically examined and were due to be called almost immediately.

Not Yet Sent Order-Medical Examination—The 3,855 shown had not yet been ordered up for medical examination. Those

just recently come of age, for example, would be included here, and also some recently released by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Sent Orders — Time Limit Not Expired—A man is allowed 14 days to apply for postponement, to date from the time he is notified to report for medical examination. The case can not be cleared until it is ascertained whether the man applies for postponement. A man is allowed about a week to report after being ordered up for military training. Thus there are always some cases "in the mill"—instances of men just being dealt with—which at November 25, 1944, numbered 26,327.

Not Yet 18½ Years of Age but Born in 1926—Men born in 1926 are reported to the registrar from the national registration, but are not callable until they reach the age of 18 years and six months. There were 62,844 of this type in the "pool."

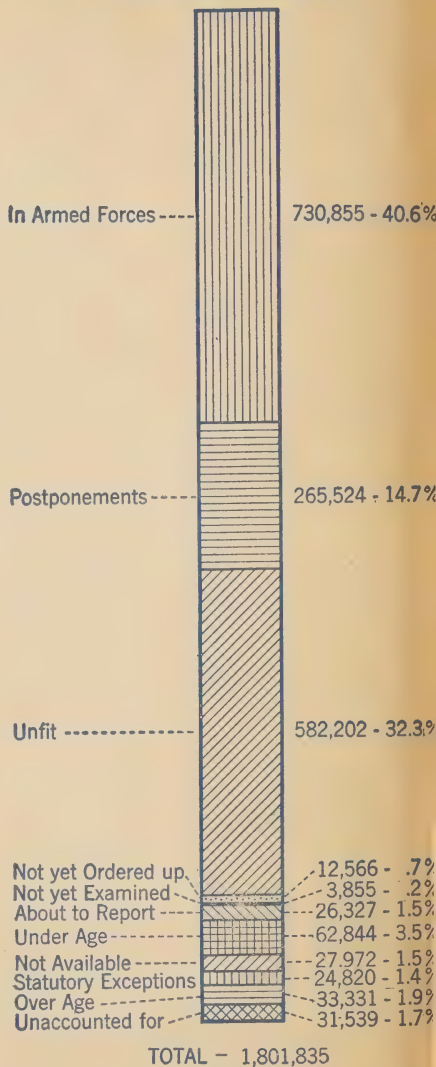
Not Available — This number was 27,972.

Statutory Exceptions, i.e., Clergy, Police, Enemy Aliens, Etc.—Certain categories, chiefly those mentioned, are excepted from the call-up by legislation. These numbered 24,820.

Over Age—Unmarried men born as early as 1902 are callable, but as a matter of policy for a year and a half men 38 years and over are not called. The total figure includes 33,331 men of this type who had not been called.

Not Accounted For—This figure is 31,539, which means that despite all efforts to trace these men through police investigation and otherwise, they had not been located. Undoubtedly some of them were already serving with the armed forces, but records had not been matched as of November 25, 1944. No doubt some were deceased. There is evidence that some of them went to the United States and joined the armed services of that country. Any evaders there may be would be part of this total. (In this connection, continual evasion now is difficult for these reasons: ration books are not issued to men without a national registration certificate; Selective Service checks on every man's standing under mobilization before issuing him with a permit to work; since early in 1944 employers are under obligation to check on the status of all their male employees, and doubtful cases reported to em-

ANALYSIS OF MANPOWER In Classes Designated for Military Call-Up as of November 25, 1944



ployers—they numbered more than 44,000 to the end of 1944—have been checked). The “blanket” postponement extended to workers in agriculture may account for some of the number; cases have come to light where farm workers thought the regulations provided for postponements without the formality of application, so they had not applied and would appear in the “Not Accounted For” class. (By February 7, 1945, the number not accounted for had been reduced to 24,690 from the total of 31,539 at November 25, 1944).

Enforcement of mobilization regulations is a constant pro-

cess. Thus during 1944 prosecutions were entered against 4,503 men. In only 50 cases was the prosecution unsuccessful, while in 3,787 cases a conviction was registered; 980 cases were withdrawn, usually because the man being prosecuted showed a readiness to comply with the law. Most frequent charges arose out of failure to notify a registrar of a change of address (2,130 cases); failure to comply with order-military training (1,122 cases); failure to comply with order-medical examination or further order-medical examination (979 cases). Cases pending at the end of 1943 numbered 623; at the end of 1944, 309.



CANADIAN MANPOWER SITUATION

THE Canadian manpower situation, in so far as labour supply is concerned, was considerably easier at the close of 1944 than at June 15, the peak date of demand for the year. At June 15, there was a labour shortage of approximately 134,000 workers for high priority indus-

tries exclusive of agriculture. By the end of the year demand for industrial workers in high priority industries had declined by about 56,000.

In Ontario, where there is a heavy concentration of war industry, the labour situation was particularly acute at the peak

ESTIMATED MANPOWER

14 Years

Population Class	October 1, 1939				October 1, 1941			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
			No.	%			No.	%
Total population, 14 years of age and over . .	4,303	4,029	8,332	100.0	4,404	4,152	8,556	100.0
Total in armed forces or gainfully occupied.....	3,174	689	3,863	46.3	3,790	788	4,578	53.5
Armed forces (1).....	70	....	70	.8	363	1	364	4.3
Total gainfully occupied (2).....	3,104	689	3,793	45.5	3,427	787	4,214	49.2
Non-agricultural industry total.....	1,879	689	2,568	30.8	2,337	787	3,124	36.5
(a) Wage and salary workers in war industry (3).....	115	6	121	1.4	515	78	593	6.9
(b) Wage and salary workers in civilian industry.....	1,394	563	1,957	23.5	1,472	595	2,067	24.2
(c) Employers, own accounts and no pays (4).....	370	120	490	5.9	350	114	464	5.4
Agriculture—males only	1,225	....	1,225	14.7	1,090	....	1,090	12.7
Farm women, 14-64 years of age (5).....	....	805	805	9.7	...	785	785	9.2
Students.....	321	312	633	7.6	280	286	566	6.6
Unemployed (6).....	808	2,223	3,031	36.4	155	100	255	3.0
All others—includes homemakers not on farms.....					179	2,193	2,372	27.7

NOTE:—The above estimates provided by the Department of Labour are based on the most recent information obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other official sources. Very little statistical information is available for domestic servants, agricultural males, farm women and employers own accounts and no pays. In these cases the estimates are subject to a possibility of considerable error, especially for dates furthest from the date of the decennial census (June 2, 1941).

1. Includes prisoners of war and persons missing but still on strength. Excludes persons enlisted but on leave and engaged in civilian occupations.
2. Does not include women gainfully occupied on farms or in farm homes, who are included with farm women. Does not include wage and salary workers who are temporarily unemployed because of "no job" or "lay-off."

DISTRIBUTION (In Thousands)

Age and Over

October 1, 1943				October 1, 1944			
Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
		No.	%			No.	%
4,513	4,284	8,797	100.0	4,555	4,349	8,904	100.0
3,938	1,091	5,029	57.2	3,981	1,114	5,095	57.2
722	31	753	8.6	740	37	777	8.7
3,216	1,060	4,276	48.6	3,241	1,077	4,318	48.5
2,231	1,060	3,291	37.4	2,216	1,077	3,293	37.0
905	261	1,166	13.3	765	229	994	11.2
1,021	689	1,710	19.4	1,129	737	1,866	20.9
305	110	415	4.7	322	111	433	4.9
985	.....	985	11.2	1,025	.....	1,025	11.5
....	765	765	8.7	....	780	780	8.7
212	230	442	5.0	212	230	442	5.0
31	35	66	.7	32	29	61	.7
332	2,163	2,495	28.4	330	2,196	2,526	28.4

Includes employment on direct and indirect war production and construction, and the war content of employment in ancillary industries.

"Own accounts" are persons who carry on their business without assistance of employees. "No pays" are mainly family workers receiving no fixed money payment.

Since it is impossible to measure statistically the amount of farm work done by women, all women residing on farms are here included except students, women 65 years of age and over and those gainfully occupied outside the farm.

In 1943 and 1944 the number of unemployed was accounted for almost entirely by persons temporarily out of work while moving from one job to another.

date, but by December the labour demand in high priority industries exclusive of agriculture was less than half the peak requirements. Cut-backs in the aircraft and shipbuilding programs with accompanying layoffs were largely responsible for the easing of the manpower situation, together with the employment in other essential industry of more than 62,000 farmers on temporary permits to leave agriculture for the winter months. The logging industry has benefited particularly from the latter arrangement, and as a result a much larger cut than last year is in prospect.

A moderate upswing in labour demand may be anticipated early in April when the farmers will be returning to agriculture on the expiration of their temporary permits. About this time, also, retooling will have been completed in war plants for large contracts placed in Canada by the United States government late in 1944. These programs will call for additional employment of an estimated 12,000 persons for the manufacture of small arms ammunition, heavy ammunition cases, mortar shells and other urgently needed war supplies.

The tabulation on pages 82 and 83 shows comparative estimates of the distribution of Canada's manpower from October 1, 1939, to October 1, 1944. During the five years of war there has been a natural increase of 572,000 in the population of Canada 14 years of age and over. It is estimated that at October 1, 1944, of the total 8,904,000 persons in that age group, 5,095,000 (exclusive of farm women) were in the armed forces or gainfully occupied, an increase of 1,232,000 from October 1, 1939, and of 66,000 from the corresponding date in 1943.

Total employment in war industry reached a peak of 1,166,000 at October 1, 1943. Since that date there has been an estimated decrease of 172,000 wage and salary workers in war industry. These workers have been absorbed in other industry (excluding agriculture) where employment rose by an estimated 174,000 during the year ended October 1, 1944. There was an increase of 24,000 in the total strength of the armed forces during the year, and an additional 17,000 women, not including farm women, were drawn into the labour force.

The total female population in Canada 14 years of age and over was estimated to be 4,349,000 at October 1, 1944. Of these, an estimated 1,114,000 were in the armed services or gainfully occupied in industry other than agriculture. At that date 229,000 women were employed in war industry, 37,000 women had entered the armed services, and female employment in civilian industry had expanded by 174,000 or more than 30% from October 1, 1939, to total 737,000 at October 1, 1944.

Despite an estimated decrease of 200,000 in the number of males employed in agriculture since the outbreak of war, the effective handling of a considerably larger volume of agricultural production in 1944 than in 1939 was accomplished by close co-operation between local farm committees, provincial governments and National Selective Service officials. Additional farm help was obtained by granting special leave to members of the armed forces and by large scale movements of farm labour from areas where the harvest was completed to more critical areas.

Since fewer men will be available from the armed services for farm work in 1945, it is ex-

pected that the farm labour situation will probably be more difficult to cope with in the coming season than in 1944.

War employment had reached its peak on October 1, 1943, when 1,166,000 persons, 13.3% of the total population 14 years of age and over, were employed either directly or indirectly on war work. By October 1, 1944, total war employment had dropped to 994,000 persons of whom 695,000 were engaged in war manufacturing. This represented a drop of 16.6% in war manufacturing from the peak date when it stood at 834,000. Sixty-six per cent of all persons engaged in manufacturing were on war work at October 1, 1943, whereas one year later the proportion had dropped to 57%.

This decline in war manufacturing was mainly due to layoffs caused by the tapering off of aircraft and shipbuilding programs. Declines are likely to be more moderate than during the last quarter of 1944 as a result of recent expansions in production schedules for chemicals and explosives, heavy guns and ammunition, small arms ammunition, armored fighting vehicles and rubber tires.

Pacific Participation

WHILE Canada's first war aim is speedy and successful conclusion of the war in Europe, plans are being made for Canada's part in the Pacific war.

In February, 1945, arrival of a Canadian signals unit in Australia was announced. Canadians have been serving with Indian, Australian, New Zealand and United States forces and are undergoing training and obtaining actual battle experience in the Pacific theatre.

In July and August, 1944, officers and other ranks were sent to Australia to assist in training Australians in the use and maintenance of technical equipment, much of which came from Canada. Several Canadian officers went to Australia for staff college courses or short operational duty with Australian forces. Four Canadian officers were also sent for duty there, one as an exchange instructor and three as candidates to the Australian War College.

A group of Canadian army medical personnel has travelled with combatant troops in the Indian war theatre to make a

special study of tropical diseases and food conditions.

First official indication of the composition of the Canadian naval force in the Pacific was given by Navy Minister Macdonald in February. It will include ships ranging from frigates to aircraft carriers and will operate in close co-operation with the Royal Navy. Corvettes will likely be used sparingly, if at all.

The cruiser, H.M.C.S. *Uganda*, commissioned in October in a U.S. navy yard, will soon be at its battle station in the southwest Pacific. It will be joined by H.M.C.S. *Ontario*, a cruiser now being built in Belfast which will likely go to the Pacific on completion. Two light fleet aircraft carriers under construction in the U.K. are expected to join the Canadian navy for Pacific duty. Each will carry a complement of 1,250 and be Canadian-manned except for air crew. Although Canada has no separate fleet air arm, some Canadians have trained in Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm School at Collin's Bay, Ontario, and they will likely be included for the new carriers.

Canadian Tribal class destroyers, including the four now being built in Canada, will also serve in the Pacific. Probably not more than 250 Canadian ships and approximately one-third of the present sea-going naval strength of 39,000 men may see action in the Pacific. With the exception of key men, these will be enlisted for service in that theatre on a voluntary basis.

The Royal Canadian Air Force has already had considerable experience in the east. A special mission that went to the Pacific war theatre in July, 1944, for a survey of tropical fighting conditions returned to Canada toward the end of 1944. Information gathered was for the use of the R.C.A.F. in the event it should be called on to operate under climatic conditions with which it is not familiar.

Two all-Canadian squadrons are being formed for transport action against the Japanese in Burma and other war theatres. The first R.C.A.F. transport squadrons to operate from India arrived there in late October, 1944, and was made up mostly of crew from R.C.A.F. Transport and Coastal Command

squadrons in Canada. With the exception of a very few United States and British airmen, all air and ground crews are Canadian.

In addition to men engaged in wholly Canadian units and activities, there is also a considerable number of Canadians attached to the R.A.F. and serving throughout the east. At least 10 Canadians are in the famous Nizam of Hyderabad dive-bomber squadron which was given much credit for driving the Japanese back in the Imphal area last spring. It now flies in close support of the advancing British and Indian armies in Burma.

Throughout the Burmese campaign, Canadian airmen have shared in the blows struck at the Japanese army. The first formation of R.A.F. fighters into the base of Akyab reoccupied in January, 1945, off the coast of Burma was led by a Canadian.

Canadians in one Hurricane squadron operating in Burma are helping combat malaria with one of the newest weapons of medical science, the powerful insecticide known as DDT. They fly at 200 feet above the jungle and spray mosquito-infested ground below.

A. J. P. Henry.

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